



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1803.

[No. 686.]

From the Washington Federalist.

To the Citizens of Prince George's County.

Heretofore during the political disputes in this county, I have addressed you under the signature of "Plain Truth." Lately I have written in the public prints against Tom Paine, and his wicked doctrines, and also upon the danger to be feared from the conduct of foreigners.

These publications I understand have occasioned a report, that I had deserted my former principles of Republicanism—Such reports are personal, they are false and cruel, and I now meet them with my proper name. I lament that an address of this kind cannot contain these letters against infidels and dangerous foreigners. They are to be found in the public prints and I am ready to be judged by their contents. Suffer me however, to put this business in a true point of view, before you determine—I defy the tongue or malice to say the statement I will make is not correct, and I here challenge the whole host of foreign infidels, to defend their pretensions. Hear then my friends and fellow citizens, a plain story. Certain foreigners have come among us, and disturbed the peace and quiet of our country.—They have brought with them printers who are circulating newspapers throughout the union.—These papers contain rancorous abuse against our most distinguished characters. They keep up a party spirit among our native citizens. By independent petitions these foreigners have insulted the Congress at their last session. With unheard of insolence they have met in Jacobin clubs and dared to dictate to our President, whom he shall turn out of office and whom he shall put in.—They have branded with infamy in a public print all the merchants in the United States. They have publicly avowed their wish to destroy all the courts of justice; and such is their strength in Pennsylvania, that they did pass a law to that effect, and the state was saved only by the manly resistance of Governor McKean. They have lately in Philadelphia, given notice in their public prints, that if any Federalist shall come to the poll to give his vote at a public election, such Federalist must expect to suffer. Thus may moderate native Republicans readily foresee it will be their turn next. These are a few of the many dangerous proceedings of a set of foreigners who have been obliged to fly from their countries and meet here to carry on their hellish designs. They can never be satisfied, until they have like France deluged our country in blood and seized upon its ruins!

These doings however are but a small part of their misconduct. They know that Christianity, is every where embraced in the United States, and they know too that so long as the people adhere to the blessed doctrines in the Christian faith, they cannot overturn the government and seize upon every thing, and therefore to complete the great work effectually, they attack the foundation of all order, the Christian Religion. But before this could be done with any prospect of success, it was necessary to throw our people into parties, and inflame the public mind. It was necessary to attack the fame of General Washington, whom the people loved, and who had been known to recommend an observance of the Christian faith.

It was necessary also by every means

to excite such a political rage, and hatred among ourselves, that rather than be defeated in elections, we would consent to receive their votes, and overlook their principles; thus they might gain a footing, and begin the great work of destruction. I appeal to any man if these things have not come to pass. Is it not as notorious as the sun at noon day, that places have been assigned in our large cities, for Elihu Palmer and others, to preach publicly against Christianity? Not content with preaching infidelity, this same Palmer has advertised in the Baltimore papers for subscribers to a newspaper, the object of which, is to write down the Christian Religion, in this country. Whilst these things were going on, the infamous Tom Paine arrived in America; and scarce had he got a lodging (and it was difficult to get one) before he joined the blasphemous pack of blood hounds already in full cry. He immediately placed himself at the head of the cut throats, telling us in his "Age of Reason," that the Holy Bible is all a lie, that the Virgin Mary was a whore, and that Jesus Christ was a bastard and an impostor. These things were going through the public papers—no Republican had come out to disclaim such enormities—I was constantly told that things had come to pass which the Federalists had foretold, and the Republicans had always denied. Thus situated and thus mortified, I published my letters against Paine—Against the danger of such foreigners and against the dreadful effects of infidelity. I denied in these publications that Republicans acknowledged such men or such principles, because they were unknown in other times, and have originated from infidious revolutionists.—This, fellow-citizens, is "the head and front of my offending," and no more. I have written, that "self government is the rock of our liberty, and the band of our union—That Christianity is the faithful monitor to moral duty, and the unerring guide to eternal bliss. That America ought to be governed by Americans only, and that we ought to cultivate harmony among native citizens." If this be changing principles, I have been ignorant of republicanism.—But who is the American will avow a contrary sentiment.

If there be found even one, I trust he can find but few followers in Prince George's county. Here then I proclaim once for all, my political creed—I am the same republican I have ever been—That I am a sincere friend to the letter & spirit of the constitution—that I love order in society, founded upon religion, law, and justice—that I disapprove of the system of measures pursued during Mr. Adams' administration, and I approve of the system which has been pursued during Mr. Jefferson's, excepting as to foreigners—That I believe no country can flourish, no people can be happy where the Christian religion is not embraced and practised, or where such country and such people are not governed by their own native citizens? Let any man say where I have written or spoken a sentiment contrary to those opinions. Let any man say, if this be not our old genuine, constitutional republicanism. Let any man say, if other doctrines, such as infidelity, and the right of Foreigners to direct our government, are attempted to be forced upon us, whether the man who op-

poses them or the man who passes them over unnoticed, be the best republican; and let the people decide as they will, and must do, the truth or error of such principles!

I am ready to concede that there are many foreigners who shared the dangers of our revolution, & are entitled constitutionally to the benefits of native citizens, & I will also admit, that there are many amiable and deserving among those who have been here since the war, but those cases do not affect the general principle, and whoever will read the histories of the civilized world will find that almost every country upon earth has at one time or other been conquered, destroyed, or taken possession of, by suffering foreigners to come among them. And why, let me ask any reasonable man, are we to expect a better fate, if we do not in time avoid the fatal errors of other nations? We are certainly a more easy prey than almost any other country, to the intrigues of designing men, and when we consider that the convulsions in Europe have driven here many of the most abandoned of the human race; who can be infensible to our danger? Or who that will not with a law to prevent all farther emigration? But there is yet a more fatal circumstance to alarm us. It is an organized society of men to overturn all the regular governments upon earth, and at the same time to destroy the Christian religion. They have been at work for more than fifty years in Europe, and it is to them and them only we are to attribute all the miseries of France and other countries.—They have got their emissaries here, and have begun the work—Those who are not in the way to know these things, let them get the books that will inform them—let them get "Robinson's proof of a conspiracy"—"Gadwin's Political Justice"—"Paine's works"—and "O'Leary's defence of Christ." Let them be read attentively, then peruse an account of the French revolution and they can have a very just idea of their designs here. In this country the people are innocent and happy generally at this time, they can scarcely believe or imagine the fatal danger to which we are subject; and yet the very same causes which have produced rivers of the blood of man in Europe are at work here, and must have the same effects unless they are stopped.—The facts I have stated dare not, cannot be denied, and will not the soul of every American shrink upon itself and startle at the horrors of infidelity? Christianity is the foundation of all order—It is the guardian of our Constitutions and laws—because every officer in all the governments are bound by an oath—loosen this tie and we are undone. Christianity is the greatest security for our lives and our property—because when you destroy the obligations and solemnity of an oath, wicked men may swear away, either without fear of punishment in this world or in the world to come—Christianity is the only check upon the passions of man when he has power over another; take away this check, and men will become Devils—Christianity on the other hand, is man's best comfort in distress; it enables him to be patient under sufferings, and cheers the drooping soul with a better state hereafter. Why, or for what reason such blessed principles must be overturned? God in his wisdom can only tell—we know the facts to be so, & we are bound

to prevent it. But let us suppose that religion was overturned in this country, how then would things stand?—The answer is ready, because it has been fairly tried for seven or eight years in France—let any man read the history of those bloody years, and he will not only be satisfied and weep for the wickedness of mankind, but he will have the proper and necessary sense of his own danger.—How will you like to have the slaves let loose and join the new imported foreigners?—This is a part of infidelity, and a part of their liberty and equality—Is it unreasonable to suppose that our native citizens would be sacrificed, our wives and children prostituted and that those who were spared could only find safety by treading in the footsteps of the wandering Indians? How would you like your wives and daughters to be the common property of every villain, so that no child can know its Father? Yet this is their doctrine. How would you like to have the hard earnings of your life, snatched from you, and your throat cut if you resisted? All this has been done in France, and much more—many of the same men who produced the evils there, are now here with others of the same principles, renewing their horrid schemes. Believe not my countrymen that I heighen this picture, or that I wish to "stir up mens blood." The time is come when Americans must speak out—the time is come when they ought to forsake party politics, and unite against their common enemy for their common safety. To my mind the true questions before the people at this time, are:

1st. Will you support the Christian Religion?

2dly. Will you oppose the introduction of foreigners into our country and Government?

If these two points can be fixed, the United States have nothing to fear.—But if they are not, the miseries which follow, will be a punishment upon ourselves, and make another solemn admonition to the settlers of the new country. With these sentiments, fellow-citizens, I retire from all concerns in your elections, because I expect to leave the county, and I avail myself of this occasion to tender you my sincere wishes for your health and prosperity. With sentiments of esteem and respect, I am very sincerely,

Your Friend & most obdt. Serv't.

WILLIAM BAKER.

August 9th, 1803.

LONDON, June 28.

The Hamburg mail has brought intelligence, that the Prussian envoy in that city had, by order of his court, communicated to the senate the most satisfactory assurances on the part of the French government, with respect to the maintenance of the neutrality of the Hans Towns during the present war.

The Hamburg paper of the 17th, contains the following article upon this subject:—

"A declaration from the office of Foreign Affairs has been made to all the foreign ambassadors now at Paris, signifying, that although the French government have found it necessary to occupy the electorate of Hanover, and there to assume the authority which was exercised by the king of Great Britain, the French troops have, however, strict orders not to pass beyond the limits of that electorate, and to remain only on one side of the

Elbe." But the stoppage of the trade between Hamburg and this country has done almost as much injury to the former, as if the French had actually taken possession of it.

June 29.

A letter supposed to have been addressed by Lord Hawkebury to the King of England, appears in the official journal of the 25th, as a *fact* against the letter or memorial published in some of the English papers, supposed to have been addressed by Talleyrand to Bonaparte.

The vice president of the Italian republic has issued orders that goods and debts, the property of English merchants, are to be detained for a fund out of which goods and debts, the property of Italian merchants, and detained by the English government, may be duly compensated. A statement of all such English property is, in fifteen days, to be communicated to the prefects and sub-prefects. The same order extends to goods in English warehouses at Milan, and to goods arriving in the space of the next month, from England. At the end of that time the communication will be entirely shut up.

The French troops have entered the Papal territories, and a strong detachment is to proceed to the Neapolitan. The court of Naples is in a situation of extreme embarrassment. France wishes to be permitted to occupy part of Naples and Sicily; and a wish from her is, to such a power as Naples, equivalent to a command. But the Neapolitan government is anxious to be excused from receiving such visitors, and have applied to the court of Vienna, which has presented a note upon the subject to the French government.

Gen. Mortier has imposed very heavy contributions upon the unfortunate people of Hünover; and has ordered the arms of the king of England to be taken down throughout the electorate.

It was rumored at Plymouth on Monday last, on what authority we know not, that a French fleet is at sea. We do not think that the British fleet has dared to venture out.

Yesterday at noon a cabinet council was held at Lord Hawkebury's office, which was fully attended.

June 30.

It is said that Mr. Hamilton Rowan has received his majesty's pardon, and is now in this city.

July 3.

From the London Gazette, July 2.

DOWNING STREET, June 28.
Our present military force in Great Britain comprises sixty three battalions of the line, and eighteen regiments of cavalry, independent of the troops in Ireland. The militia of the empire amounts to ninety-seven thousand men, and a few weeks will add fifty thousand more to our ranks—these, with our volunteer and other supplementary force, will constitute an army of nearly three hundred thousand men.

The first consul is on his long projected journey, but he had not arrived at Calais at ten o'clock on Thursday night. On Saturday at 11 A. M. he reached Compiègne, and alighted in the palace court, where he was received by the prefect of Oise, and all the constituted authorities; on the following day he visited the different manufactories. At Montdidier he stopped to change horses, and likewise received the adulatory protestations of the inhabitants. He passed through Amiens at seven o'clock on Saturday, where he found 30,000 of the inhabitants assembled to offer him their congratulations. All the streets through which he was to pass, were decorated with the produce of the manufactories of the town. On Sunday he mounted his horse at six in the morning and surveyed the ramparts of the place; at nine he embarked on the Somme, and returned to breakfast.

The adulation lavished upon the consular party at the different towns through which they passed is greatly disgusting. The prefect of the Somme concluded his address in the following words:—Father of thy country, continue through our abundant fields, through our embellished cities, amidst universal joy, thy pacific and triumphant march; but let England tremble! Let the English, abandoned to the feebleness and arrogance of its ministers, to the folly and audacity of its orators, contemplate with affright the hero of France, advancing to punish perjury, to impose on the pirates of the sea the

yoke of peace, and to proclaim on the ruins of Albion the commercial independence of France!!!—That of the bishop of Amiens was equally ridiculous; but the climax made by the prefect is certainly the most striking piece of irony ever offered to the shrine of prostitution. Addressing himself to madam Bonaparte, he says, "exalted by your august husband to the highest rank, you have placed happiness by the side of glory. Glory! Happiness! rare association, reserved for the hero of France, as the wisest of men, and formed by you, madam, by you who have become the model to all women. Every attribute of your sex which embellishes the life of man, personal graces, mental fascinations, sweet and sympathizing sentiments, these, and all other gifts, you have received from nature; you have cultivated them with care, and each day you employ them to the noblest ends!!!"

Longitude.—Mr. E. Hewlings is said to have effected the great and important discovery of the longitude at sea. His plan executes without the aid of Trigonometry, of Geometry, of Logarithms or of time pieces. It is performed by an instrument and tables, by inspection only, which direct the course to steer, and what distance the seaman is from his intended port, when driven out of his course by storms, when carried by a current, when he has lost his reckoning or by any other accident.

WASHINGTON, August 29.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States Frigate New York, to Dr. William Rogers of this city.

"April 25th 1803, off Sardinia.—Early in the morning the gunner's mate had been returning the signal lanterns in the gunner's store-room, as usual, and also the match which is kept burning during the night. He returned and the gunner went immediately down upon the cook pit, and it seems took a light in the store room to see if every thing was properly secured, when from the snuff of the candle or otherwise, fire was communicated to a considerable quantity of powder upwards of an hundred weight.—The explosion took place, precisely at eight o'clock, those in the cook pit suffered beyond conception, though most of them have survived it. The gunner 'Morrell' died the following night and also a boy named Hamilton. Mr. Shults died in a about thirty-six hours. Burrier, captain's clerk died since our arrival here (Malta). Dr. Weems is yet ill, though recovering fast, as likewise are Mr. Alexis, midshipman, Kennedy, purser's steward, McGee, marine. Mr. Lewis, midshipman, and Mr. Israel Well. The explosion, blew the gun deck and quarter deck hatches up—started the magazine, wardroom and cabin bed-heads.—Exertion alone saved us. The fire was extinguished in an hour.

ALEXANDRIA, August 29.

A CAUTION FOR COASTERS.

Arrived on Saturday, sloop Hyland, Hand, Philadelphia, six days, on Monday the 22d, in the afternoon, standing out of the Delaware bay, observed a sail standing in by the wind, at seven o'clock Cape Henlopen Light House, bearing W. N. W. distant one and a half leagues, she came along side, ran up French colors, and hailed us in language none of us understood, she then fired a musket over us, ran up English colors, hailed in English and ordered us to heave too, she then sent her boat with an officer on board, who after examining our men, left us, ordering us to lay too for further orders, in a few minutes the officer returned, and took out of us David Kitchel, an American seaman, who has a family in Philadelphia, but unfortunately had no protection. The officer then left us, ordering us to proceed on our voyage, telling us that he had a right to take any persons he found without protections.

She proved to be the British ship of war Leander, captain Kain, mounting 64 guns.

CHARLESTON, August 20.

The French frigate now off our bar is the Pursuivant, rates as a 44, and had 330 men on board—she is said to be a warm vessel, having twenty-six twenty-four pounders on her gun-deck and sixteen on her main and quarter. The Pursuivant is left from Cape Nicholas Mole, as is the frigate

we sometime since mentioned as having a brush with a British 74 off that place, but having shot away the rudder of the English ship, made her escape with the loss of twenty-five men.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, September 6.

Little things deserve but little attention.—In the last Star we find a paragraph charging Judge Dole of rudeness and impoliteness towards "a gentleman from Talbot, at Snow Hill."

Mr. Dole, as a gentleman, a lawyer, and a politician, is too well known to be affected by any puerile attempts by one who can neither govern his own temper, nor merit respect from the "foreign people!" But if this paragraphist can adduce testimony that it was a gentleman thus received at Snow Hill, we must then presume that this "Talbot gentleman" neglected to carry with him the requisites necessary to distinguish the real gentleman from a mushroom.

We are authorized to inform the public that Mr. Joseph Richardson, jun. will, in about ten days, pay attention to Mr. Orrell's late Hand-Bill.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Citizens of Talbot county will take place early in the day on Saturday the 10th of September, next, at St. Michael's.

"Candidus" came too late for this day's paper—He shall appear in our next.

The intelligence of the removal of Edward Livingston, Esq. as attorney of the United States for the district of New York, and the appointment of Nathan Sanford, Esq. is variously viewed by the public. Mr. Livingston had not the least previous notice.—There is a mystery at present in the business, which a little time will unfold. *Gen. U. S.*

Philadelphia, August 23.

By the politeness of a gentleman of this city, we are in possession of London papers to the first of July inclusive, brought by the ship Delaware.—The most interesting particulars are extracted for this day's paper. Parliament does not appear to be engaged in business of much interest. The latest French papers received in England contained no information of consequence. Bonaparte was visiting the French ports upon the channel. He had been at Boulogne, and was supposed to have arrived at Calais. The gallant Sir Sidney Smith was in the channel, and it was presumed would at least salute the first Consul, for the purpose of renewing the acquaintance so happily formed at Acre.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Received via New York.

POSTSCRIPT.

Capt. Wm. Henry of the ship Oliver Ellsworth, who arrived here last evening in thirty-six days from Rochelle, has favoured the editors of this Gazette with regular files of the *Moniteur*, *Clef du Cabinet*, and *Journal des Debats*, as late as the 6th of July. It was too late however to procure a translation for this day's Gazette.

Captain Henry informs that great preparations were making for the invasion of England. Bonaparte was visiting the coast of France. On the first of July he was at Boulogne where he reviewed the batteries, &c. of that port.

The frigate La Consolante, from Guadeloupe, having on board General La Croix, had arrived at Rochelle. On her passage she captured an English sloop of war of twenty guns, which was daily expected.

Peter A. Jay, esq. Messrs. Aoul, McCarty, Merry, Garnier, Marigney, Kendall, Cutlar, Bonavane, Durai, another McCarty, madam Herblay, and several in the steerage, are passengers in the Oliver Ellsworth.

Mr. Jay is the bearer of dispatches for government.—They continue the official ratification of the convention

for the cession of Louisiana, on the part of France.

The following gentlemen are elected to serve in the next congress for the State of Kentucky:—

David Walker, John Boyle, Mathew Walton, Thomas Sandford, John Fowler, and G. M. Bedinger. [*Phila.*]

The following relation may be depended upon as true in every circumstance. An American vessel, belonging we believe, to Salem, and lately from St. Domingo to Baltimore, having on board 61 French passengers and their property, was met by two English ships of war, who, seeing her colors, gave no molestation. Soon after she was brought to by another English frigate. The poor passengers prepared, with what fortitude they could muster, for the loss of their whole property, if not for that captivity, which, as a measure of retaliation, for the detention of the English visitants in France, they had reason to expect. The commander of the frigate inquired of the American master what might be the amount of French property on board? He answered that it was considerable, but that he knew not its value. Does it amount to two thousand dollars? The master answered that it was more than two thousand dollars. Does it amount, said the British captain, to ten thousand dollars? The American captain said it possibly might, he could not answer for its amount: it was, probably, between two and ten thousand dollars. If it is no more than ten thousand dollars, said the commander of the frigate, I will not deprive these poor Frenchmen of it.—He then told the American he might make sail—and the vessel and passengers have lately arrived safe at Baltimore. We are sorry our informant does not recollect the name of the British captain. This account he had from some of the French passengers; they added that the French army in St. Domingo must inevitably soon surrender to the English, or evacuate the island. *Palladium.*

Extract of a letter from Montville (Conn.) dated August 15, received at New York.

"About six o'clock, afternoon, on Thursday last, the house of deacon Nathaniel Otis of this town was struck by lightning. It first struck the top of the chimney, and took different directions; one of which descended the chimney, bursting out the stones and mortar in many places, entered the kitchen, filling all the rooms with foot stones, ashes and clay from the chimney, burst out the windows of the kitchen, broke the crockery, went under the hearth; a steep which thwarted the kitchen, conveyed it to the milk house adjoining, which it much damaged, tearing up the floor, &c. The other direction from the chimney was upon the ridge of the house to the gable end, where it descended both rafters to the corner posts, and into the ground. In its course it ripped off the shingles, boards, clapboards, and shivered the timbers. Its traces are discoverable in almost every direction, many rods from the house.—Mrs. Otis was in the kitchen with an apprentice boy: seven of her children and grand children were in the chamber.—As soon as the first shock was over they ran down to their mother, whom they found near the place, covered with foot ashes, and bones, apparently dead.—By medical assistance she is restored to her senses, but is in a weak and dangerous situation.—Of the 9 who were in the house, no one received any material injury excepting Mrs. Otis."

CONVENTION

OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND.

Baltimore, June, 1803.

The faculty at their general convention in 1802, perceiving that the intention of the institution had not been carried completely into effect, deemed it expedient to aid the imbecilities of the law by appointing censors for all the cities, towns, and counties of the State respectively; by this resolve it was required of the censors that "they should see that the medical and surgical laws be not infringed by unlicensed practitioners; that the legal penalties be inflicted on trespassers; that they do all such acts as may be required of them by the laws; and that they make complete returns of all

the practitioners of medicine and surgery within their respective districts, to the general faculty at the next convention. Notwithstanding these explicit requisitions and the perfect assuance of the faculty that many persons are now practicing contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, they have seen with concern that many of the censors have made no returns to the general convention. That the censors may plead no apology for future omission, the secretary begs leave to republish their names, with a confidence (in which he flatters himself he shall not be disappointed) that they will execute with fidelity the trust reposed in them by the faculty.

The following are the censors for the western shore, viz.

For Baltimore city, Drs. Coulter, Crawford and Alexander.

For Annapolis, Drs. Shaaff and Ghisein.

For Frederick-town, Drs. Tyler and Batzell.

For Hagar's town, Dr. Pindell.

For Baltimore county, Drs. Cromwell and Love.

For Anne Arundel county, Drs. Warfield, sen. and Wm Murray.

For Harford county, Drs. Davis and John Aicher, jun.

For Frederick county, Drs. Smith and Hyllary.

For Washington county, Drs. Young and Jacques.

For Allegany county, Drs. Linn and Morrow.

For Montgomery county, Drs. Anderson and Magruder.

For Prince George's county, Drs. Bean and Marshall.

For Calvert county, Drs. Parran and Bourne.

For Charles county, Drs. Wood and Jameson.

For St. Mary's county, Drs. Jackson and Roach.

For the Eastern Shore.

For Cecil county, Drs. King and Miller.

For Kent county, Drs. Worrell and Scott.

For Queen Anne's county, Drs. Noel and Thomas.

For Talbot county, Drs. Martin and Johnson.

For Caroline county, Drs. Keen and Mace.

For Dorchester county, Drs. White and Wyerville.

For Somerset county, Drs. King and Jones.

For Worcester county, Dr. Foster.

The following resolve of the faculty, passed at the convention of 1802, was not published as required of the secretary, he having been deprived of the records of the faculty until after the limited time of publication:

"Resolved, That the following be a by-law of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, viz. That all applicants for licenses, to practice medicine and surgery in this State, shall make known their intention at least three weeks before the annual meeting, to two of the examiners of each shore respectively; and that it shall be the duty of the secretary to publish this resolve for two months, twice a week at least, in two of the newspapers on the Western, and one of the papers on the Eastern shore, for two months previous to the three weeks before the annual meeting of the examiners for each shore respectively."

In as much as the faculty conceived it would conduce to the interests of the institution to elect a quorum of examiners residing in the city of Baltimore, they moreover agreed that the candidates for examination shall be at liberty to call upon the examiners for examination at any time during the intervals of the stated meetings, although the certificates can only be obtained at the constitutional meetings of the faculty.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the faculty, for the next two years.

Board of Examiners for the Western Shore.

Doctors J. ARCHER, senior.

GEORGE BROWN,

CH. A. WARFIELD,

JOHN CRAWFORD,

JAMES STEUART,

A. ALEXANDER,

NATHL. POTTER.

For the Eastern Shore.

Doctors ENNALLS MARTIN,

S. T. JOHNSON,

P. E. NOEL,

T. THOMAS,

J. M. ANDERSON, jun.

Dr. Shaaff having declined a re-election, Dr. H. Wilkins was elected treasurer of the faculty.

Those gentlemen who have received diplomas from medical schools will please to bear in mind, that they are nevertheless to receive certificates from the faculty of the state.

The faculty adjourned to meet on the first Monday in June 1803.

NATHL. POTTER, secretary

M. and Ch. F. Maryland.

* The faculty knowing of no other physician in Worcester, could only appoint Dr. Foster.

The following extract is taken from a late work of the celebrated DOCTOR HAYGARTH. The work itself is eminently entitled to general perusal, and we publish this extract with the "rules to prevent infectious fevers," with a hope that by a general adoption, at this season of the year, they may be of essential service to the inhabitants of our large cities.

"When the chamber of a patient ill of an infectious fever is spacious, airy, and clean, few or none even of the most intimate attendants will catch the distemper. Among the middle and high ranks of society in Chester and its neighbourhood, during a period of thirty-one years, I scarcely recollected a single instance of the typhous fever being communicated to a second person, not even during the epidemics of 1783 and 1786; which excited a general alarm in that city. Fresh air and cleanliness were the only means which I employed to prevent infection. Doors and windows were kept open as far as the season and other circumstances would permit. Curtains were drawn to exclude light, but not the free circulation of air. All clothes, utensils, &c. used by the patient, were immersed in a vessel of cold water immediately, and when taken out of it carefully washed. The floors were kept clean, and vinegar was sometimes but not always employed to sprinkle them.

The performance of these regulations was required with great punctuality. They were found to be fully adequate to the purpose."

Rules to prevent Infectious Fevers.

"1st. As safety from danger entirely depends on cleanliness and fresh air, the chamber door of a patient ill of an infectious fever, especially in the habitations of the poor, should never be shut; a window in it ought to be generally open during the day, and frequently in the night. Such regulations would be highly useful, both to the patient and the nurses; but are particularly important previous to the arrival of any visitor.

"2. The bed curtains should never be close drawn round the patient; but only on the side next the light, so as to shade the face.

"3. Dirty clothes, utensils, &c. should be frequently changed, immediately immersed in cold water, and washed clean when taken out of it.

"4. All discharges from the patient should be immediately removed. The floor near the patient's bed should be rubbed clean every day with a wet mop or cloth.

"5. The air in a sick room has, at the same time, a more infectious quality in some parts of it than in others. Visitors and attendants should avoid the current of the patient's breath—the air which ascends from his body, especially if the bed curtains be closed—and the vapour arising from all evacuations. When medical or other duties require a visitor or nurse to be placed in these situations of danger, infection may be frequently prevented by a temporary suspension of respiration.

"6. Visitors should not go into an infectious chamber with an empty stomach; and, in doubtful circumstances, on coming out, they should blow from the nose, and spit from the mouth, any infectious poison which may have been drawn in by the breath, and may adhere to those passages."

The Salem Register has published a wish, that "The British would capture all neutral vessels whose owners or captains are partial to the French," and maliciously imputed it to the Palladium. No such wish ever appeared in this paper. [Ship.]

Mrs. Pope of the Drury Lane Theatre, was taken to ill on the stage.

that she could not go through her part, and expired on the 19th of June, in London. She had the reputation of a first rate actress. In the character of Juliet, in Desdemona, and in Mrs. Haller, she was unequalled.

A white woman in Chatham county, (N. C.) was delivered of a female child on the 27th of July last, which proves to be part white and part black; and what is still more curious, the spots that are black are covered with long black hair—the body is chiefly black and hairy—round the middle of the body is a white streak—the legs and arms quite spotted—one half the face black and the other white; and a part of the forehead spotted, with hair one and a quarter inches long growing out of the spots. The above was communicated to the editor by a citizen of Chatham county.

N. Carolina Minerva.

AMERICAN NAVY.

Sailed this day the United States brig Syren, captain Charles Stewart, carrying 16 guns and 180 men, destined for the Mediterranean. We cannot forbear nothing, in terms of the strongest commendation, the elegant construction, and truly beautiful figure of this acquisition to our little navy. She is the production of Mr. Nathaniel Hutton & Son of this city. She is finished, both as to materials and workmanship, in a most masterly style; and is commanded and manned by young men, reared in our navy, in whom gallantry, prudence, and discipline, are conspicuous. We wish her favourable gales and have an anticipated pleasure in the certainty of her effective & useful operations.

Phil. G. Z.

To the Public.

A PROPER respect for the good opinion of my fellow citizens, and a sense of justice to myself, compel me to declare, that the charges exhibited against me in the Star of the 30th August past, under the signature of "A Voter of Talbot County," are FALSE, UNFOUNDED, and UNJUST.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dry Goods.

Just arrived and now for sale opposite the New Market House, Easton, the following Articles, viz.

A NUMBER of pieces of dark Chintzes, do. Muslins of various quantities—a few pieces of Nankeen and Linen, do. India Handkerchiefs, do. black Morocco and Kid Shoes, together with many other articles of Merchandise too tedious to mention—All which the subscriber will sell on the most reduced terms.

THOMAS FIELD.

September 6, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given on the first of October, A CONVENIENT Two Story House and Lot, situated on West street:—There are two rooms below and three above, a kitchen and cellar under the whole House. A Stable and Smoke House will also be put up. For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED,

A CONVENIENT dwelling house and kitchen, situate on Dover street. The said dwelling house has a good cellar, two rooms and a passage below stairs, and three rooms above. Possession will be given on the first day of October next, if required. For terms apply to the subscriber.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE.

September 6, 1803. 86

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Somerset County in Maryland, Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late of the same county, deceased; all persons having Claims against the said Deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-third day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,

Adm'r of Isaac Henry.

The Subscriber has just received from the Patent Warehouse of Richard Lee, Esq. New York, a fresh supply of Genuine

Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

Dr. Hahn's Anti Bilious

Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating superfluous bile and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, and are esteemed a valuable preventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye

Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases

of the Eyes.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, it never having failed in many thousand cases—not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one bottle, and numbers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for

the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible

remedy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstructions, coughs, catarrhs, asthma, for throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract

of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures

than all the other medicines ever before made public—in rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable thro'out Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions,) and unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetters, ringworms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine

German Cornplaster,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable

Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying

Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent & mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in a climate unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. Various other patent Medicines besides those enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general supply of genuine drugs, perfumes, spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.—Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.

Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

An Overseer

Wanted for the ensuing Year.

ON the subscriber's estate at Hunting Creek—A single man will be preferred, who can come well recommended for honesty and industry.

STANLY B. LOCKERMAN,

Hunting Creek, Sept. 6, 1803. 86

From the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Observations while passing through the Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee Nations of Indians.

April, 1803.—About a mile beyond the Bayou Pierre observed a small American fort or rather stockade, and a mile or two of military cut road, and were informed that the soldiery were to recommence opening it farther into the wilderness immediately. The rapid population of that neighbourhood may be estimated from this fact, before last winter there was no house nor white inhabitant on the road through the wilderness farther north than Col. Burnett's, at the Bayou Pierre—in April there were small improvements and houses every half mile for 17 miles north from the Bayou Pierre to the line of the Choctaw nation lately run by general Wilkinson.

Near the line between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, at a place called the Pigeon Roost, we found Mr. Patterson, merchant, of Lexington, Kentucky, wounded; ten days before, he had been twice shot by a Choctaw half-breed Indian; the first shot or ball had entered above the elbow, and went out below it; his arm at the time being crooked; and the second had penetrated across his breast below the skin, but not so deep as to be immediately mortal; he had lost much blood, but then was able to sit up and was attended by a physician, and nursed by a Choctaw half-breed and a white man under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, agent for the United States in the Chickasaw nation. It is supposed that the Choctaw was moved by revenge for the death of a brother who had been some time missing after being last seen at Natchez; their practice being to kill one of the nation supposed to have killed one of their people, without attending only to the national guilt, and not to the individual's guilt or innocence.

On the trace through the Chickasaw in the neighbourhood of McIntosh's (named after a British agent there before the American revolution) observed a horse grist mill, large fields well fenced and cultivated, abundance of horses, cows and hogs, corn and provisions in great plenty, and here we bought from the Indians the best cured and sweetest bacon we found on the road. There are a great many white people in this neighborhood, among whom the agent acts as a magistrate according to the laws of the U. States. The half-breed Colberts have great property in cultivated lands and negroes in this nation. The great military road on the north side of the wilderness extends 15 miles southerly from the garrison on the river Tennessee below the Muscle shoals.

Rested two nights and a day at the Cherokees named Doublehead, this town is on the south side of the Muscle shoals—understood that he supplied the American garrison below the shoals with beef—observed rapid and solicitous advances in civilization—Doublehead had superintended and assisted in the operations—The men of the town worked in a body together similar to what are called frolics in an American neighborhood—While we were there they were making and repairing their fences, which they did very accurately and strongly with substantial rails, paying great attention to the regularity of the worm or angle and accuracy of laying the rails. They went from house to house, and field to field, finishing every one's fences as they went—abundance of victuals being provided for all the company by the owners of the fields they fenced. I understood that they carried their blankets with them and slept where they wrought because of a fine or forfeiture in case of absence in the morning.—We lodged at the house of one Skowika, Doublehead's own house, being on the north side of the shoals. Skowika's wife had her kitchen and household furniture in good order, her different shelves of plates, bowls, teacups and saucers, copper tea kettle, and a tin coffee pot; she churned butter in a proper churn, with a dasher and lid, fried meat and baked bread for us, and for her table with plates, knives and forks, but they still continue to use, especially among themselves, the large Indian spoon.—This woman and her husband were dressed in strong substantial cloth spun and wove by her.

Ascending the south side of the Tennessee to South West Point, 44 miles below Knoxville, we passed large well fenced valuable farms belonging both to Indians and to white men, such white men having Indian or what are called half-breed wives.—They had also good stocks of cattle, horses and hogs, and were rapidly adopting the manners and industry of the whites.—We saw a powder mill in one place, and a saw mill another.—Between Watts or Wills town and Hiwassee lodged a night with a Cherokee, named, to the best of my recollection Kanilow, who, we were informed, drove to Knoxville and sold to a northern drover 100 oxen or steers, some of them sixteen hands high, at 25 dollars each, amounting to 2500 dollars, which he carried home without spending.—We were informed that a half-breed named Van had 300 steers which he offered for sale in three parcels, 100 at 15, 100 at 20, and 100 at 25 dollars.—He had more than 50 breeding mares.

They are even acquiring the knowledge of tavern keeping—at Hiwassee after purchasing some corn for our horses, we asked for something for ourselves to eat; we thought they charged us too much; when the landlord desired the interpreter that he could not get it cheaper among the white men.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **NICHOLAS MARTIN**, the younger, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased, with the last Will and Testament of the said **NICHOLAS MARTIN**, thereunto annexed.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and three.

EDWARD MARTIN, Adm'r.

AS the subscriber intends to make a voyage to the West Indies in a short time, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him either on bond, note, or book account, to make immediate payment; otherwise he will be under the necessity of placing them in proper hands for speedy collection.

JOSEPH TELFORD.

Easton, August 30, 1803. 85 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **JOHN JONES**, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.—And all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to make them known to,

ANN JONES, Adm'r.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

of John Jones.

Talbot county, }
30th Aug. 1803. } 85 ff.

Boarding & Lodging.

Mrs. PRIMROSE

RESPECTFULLY informs those Parents and Guardians who are disposed to send their Children to the Academy at Easton, that she has taken a house in Dover-street, where she would accommodate on reasonable terms three or four genteel boys by the year.

August 9, 1803.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY, GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities.—If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeal, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR,

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

TO BE RENTED.

On a Lease for three years from the first day of next January.

A PLANTATION

BELONGING to Mrs. ENNALLS, situated in Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, containing about a hundred thousand corn hills in each shift. Two Overseers will be wanted on her estate for the ensuing year. Applications may be made in my absence to Mr. John Vickers, at Shoal Creek.

CH. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 30, 1803. 85 8w

By Virtue of the last will and testament of **ANDREW SKINNER ENNALLS**, late of the city of Baltimore, will be sold, all that tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Dorchester county, within four miles of Cambridge, and now in the occupation of Samuel Cook, containing 884 acres, or thereabouts.—

THE above Land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, bearing interest from the date, together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers—if not sold at private, it will be offered at public sale, on Monday the 24th day of October next, at Cambridge. Any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Joseph Martin, of Talbot county, or to Thomas Coulson, of Dorchester county, who will shew the lands, plat, and title deeds.

LEAH HICKS ENNALLS, Ex'rx.

JOSEPH MARTIN, & } Trustees.

THOMAS COULSON, }
August 23, 1803. 84 ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts, which from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

DANIEL KNOCK.

Kent county, Aug 21, 1803. 84 6w

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of **JESSE HOLLAND**, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r.

with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the **COMMISSION BUSINESS**, I beg leave to assure my friends, and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me, and that all those who may be pleased to entrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 ff.

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilomott, intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and from his knowledge in the line of his profession, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favoured with hopes to render general satisfaction.—

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED

BY THE YEAR.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied. **BENJAMIN WILLOTT**
Easton, Oct. 20, 1802. 12 m. — 40.

SEVERAL Negroes wanted to purchase, for life or term of years.—

—ALSO—

a few COWS of the White Breed, in prime order, for sale.

Inquire of the Printer, with whom a line may be left.

Wye, August 1, 1803. 82

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be pleased to accept of my most respectful Acknowledgments for their former support and suffrages in my Favor, and for their polite and civil deportment to me ever since I have been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all the Citizens of Talbot that I am a Candidate for the **SHERIFF'S OFFICE** at the ensuing Election, and hereby respectfully solicit the Honor of their Suffrages and Support.—I have endeavoured to conduct myself in such a manner as to be as little oppressive to the Poor as possible, and as indulgent to the People at large as the nature of my Office and Duty would allow me to be: If, Gentlemen, you should think me worthy of a further continuance of your Favors, you will no doubt act as free and independent Men, and will confer on me the Honor of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,

your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received **COLOGNE MILL STONES**, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of their ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

AT a Meeting of the president and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Wilmington on the 3d day of May, 1803.

RESOLVED,

That a payment of Five Dollars on each Share in this Company be required of the subscribers to be made on or before the first day of September next, to either of the following persons.

Joseph Gilpin. — Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall, Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns, New Castle.
Geo. Gale, Cecil county Maryland
Samuel Chew, Chester Town.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares, in this Company are now in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

JOSEPH TATNALL,

President.

May 24, 1803.—15w—71

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Princess Anne in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wicomico River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW TICKETS for the benefit of **WASHINGTON ACADEMY**, in Somerset county, are now for sale at this Office—Price Five Dollars—Highest Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars—In the 2d class, 2000 Dollars.

of Talbot will be
accept of my most
edgments for their
nd suffrages in my
their polite and civil
ever since I have

make known to all
Talbot that I am a
SHERIFF'S OFFICE
lection, and hereby
the Honor of their
support.—I have en-
act myself in such
as little oppressive
fible, and as indul-
at large as the na-
and Duty would al-
If, Gentlemen, you
worthy of a further
our Favors, you will
ee and independent
fer on me the Honor
ur Sheriff.

obedient servant,
SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

ISEMENT.

rs have just received
E MILL STONES,
to 4 feet 8 inches;
ova Scotia Plaster,
of them ground, or
they have also on hand
country clover seed;
the first quality by
Bar Iron, Steel of
&c.
SWORTH & SON,
ore, County wharf,
02.

of the president and
the Chesapeake and
company, held at Wil-
day of May, 1803.

ent of Five Dollars
his Company be re-
scribers to be made
first day of Septem-
of the following per-

Philadelphia.
Wilmington.
New Castle.
County Maryland
Chester Town.
scription for the re-
this Company are
of the above persons,
ions will be receiv-

TATNALL,
President.
1803.—15w—71

nds for Sale.

ALL ABOUT
RED ACRES OF
ND,

head of Mani Creek,
from Prince's Anne
There is on said
dwelling house, two
entry and three good
out houses are all
been some years rent-
of repair as to the
long the handsonest
y, and it cannot be
on the Eastern Shore
If the lands are
Monday of January
off in lots of about
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seven hundred acres
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at, I will not take
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WAGGAMAN.
y, Nov. 16, 1802.
Bailey, who lives
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on desirous of see-
H. W.

TICKETS.

TS for the benefit of
ACADEMY, in
now for sale at this
Dollars—Highest
00 Dollars—In the
re.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1803.

[No. 687.]

From Poulson's DAILY ADVERTISER.

A correspondent of the first respectability has sent us the following interesting essay, on a subject which must possess much importance in the minds of all reflecting men. The candid and liberal view he takes will ensure his essay a welcome with readers of every description.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

SIR,

Some essays have appeared in federal prints, which tend to raise a prejudice against the treaty by which Louisiana and New Orleans have lately been ceded to the United States; this does not seem to be right, for it is the principle and the pride of a good federalist to support the government of his country in every thing not inconsistent with the public good, or with a sense of honour and justice. It becomes us therefore to wait particularly for the proceedings of the next Congress; we shall then know the opinions formed by our Senators and Representatives upon full enquiry, and shall also be acquainted with some facts of which we are now ignorant. It may indeed be objected, that the democrats are as busy in prepossessing the public mind with impressions favourable to this treaty, as they were during the administration of Washington in exciting opposition to that which was made with England by Governor Jay. But if the democrats behave ill, does it follow that we also should misde-mean ourselves? Let it be remembered, that we possess not their privilege of saying and unsaying, as may suit a present purpose. We claim confidence on the ground that we are actuated by principle, by a regard for truth, and by that respect for the reputation of others which all men feel who have a proper respect for themselves.

Admit for argument sake, that the treaty shall turn out to be a bad one, will it not be time enough to say so when we have formed a solid judgment, upon a knowledge of facts? And supposing it to be a good one, (which is surely a supposable case) will it not be better to rejoice without the pain of prefacing congratulation by retracting mistakes?

Let us give a slight glance at some of the most prominent objections. But first let it be premised, that to insinuate a charge of interested motives in our negotiators, or either of them, is improper, without evidence, or at least a strong presumption. It is said that we do not want the western side of the Mississippi, having already land enough. It must be confessed, that we have enough, perhaps too much, and curious speculations may be made as to the probable effect of such vast possessions on our moral and political state, but we need not enter this wide field, for it will be readily admitted by considerate men, that our present extent is sufficient to produce the mischiefs (whatever they may be) which arise from wide dominion. The increase, therefore of our territory gives no just cause for apprehension. But is it not, on the other hand, desirable to take from foreign powers every plausible pretext for coming within the bosom of America and forming establishments, which must be injurious to us, whether they be military, political, or commercial?—There are some arguments respecting this river which it would be imprudent to press.—Suffice it to say, that proper forts and garrisons at the mouth of it will give a

security to our Emperor which is not otherwise attainable.

The second objection is that our honour is tarnished by purchasing what we might justly have taken; and might easily have held, in spite of any thing which could be done by France or Spain. There is certainly force in this objection, but it is proper to hear both sides before we condemn. To plunge a nation into war is easy, whereas, to get out of it on terms honourable and advantageous is frequently difficult, and sometimes impossible. It is true, that by vigorous measures we should probably have established a reputation favourable to our future repose; and it is also true, that paying for aggression, under whatever name, colour, or pretext, invites to, and may perhaps occasion renewed aggressions. But on subjects of this sort men generally reason according to their feelings. Besides, it is reasonable to suppose that the administration possesses a knowledge of facts not within the compass of private information.—At the time when this treaty was made, war between Britain and France was indeed inevitable—this we know; but there may be other facts of which we are ignorant, and which, when known, will give the business a very different complexion.

May it not, moreover, be said, that if we had taken this country it would have been lawful for France to take it back again at the first convenient opportunity; whereas, now that we have purchased, she is bound in honour to repurchase if she should hereafter wish for the possession? And may it not be added, that we can, in such case lawfully insist on a good round price, perhaps three or four times what it cost, seeing that such is the usual profit on land speculations? Nay if these positions can be well established, may it not be argued that this treaty is a proper supplement to the act making provisions for the "whole of the public debt."

You will perhaps smile, Mr. Coleman, at the idea of binding France by these, which you may call "Lilliputian ties;" and it must be acknowledged that the sword of the First Consul has occasionally cut asunder some bands of strong stuff. But is it fair to conclude from the transactions of France with absolute Princes, the conduct she will pursue towards her sister republic?—May it not also be said, that our fellow citizens will fight with a better stomach for what they have acquired by purchase than they would for a conquest, the right to which might be somewhat doubtful with men of tender conscience? And if to this it be objected, that, although our independence was acquired by force of arms, and our right of deposit at New Orleans by peaceful treaty, yet an administration which would not have borne the slightest question as to our independence, (unless perhaps from some sister republic,) felt most pacifically inclined when the right of deposit was infringed; let it be remembered, that men have different ways of viewing and estimating the samethings.—Hence it has long been a proverb, *De Guibus non est disputandum*: In other words: Every man has his own way of riding his own hobby.

One clause has been somewhere mentioned, which will not, on examination be found in the treaty. It is a stipulation as to what shall be done with the country hereafter.—A stipulation of this sort would furnish to France a

pretext, and perhaps a right, to meddle in our domestic concern; it is therefore to be presumed, both from the talents and the patriotism of our ministers, that nothing of the sort exists. But if, unfortunately, such a clause should have slipped in, the wisdom of Government will unquestionably strike it out, and the First Consul will hardly insist on prescribing to us the manner in which we shall dispose of, settle, and govern our territory.

The great objection remains to be considered. It is said, we have paid too much for this country—that France, in the conviction she could neither take nor hold possession, had ordered the troops destined for that quarter to be disembarked before the treaty was made—that she would rather have given it to America than have suffered it to be taken, as it must have been, by England—that the French government, after having rejected haughtily every overture of Mr. Livingston, came all at once round, and made him the tender of Louisiana, as soon as the king of England's message to his parliament reached Paris—and that after all, Mr. Livingston had no power to strike a bargain by reason whereof it was deferred till Mr. Monroe's arrival, so that this happy statesman might say with Cæsar, *veni vidi vici*.—All this and much more is said, but is all this true; and if true, is it the whole truth? Prudence requires that we suspend our belief till after the meeting of congress. The treaty will then be laid before the senate, and with it the instructions to our ministers, their correspondence, &c. &c.—such being the usage. It will then most probably appear, (according to assertions made on democratic authority) that Mr. Livingston was duly authorized. How else could he have made the overtures which are spoken of? It is indeed to be presumed that ample instructions were given to him long before, in which the various contingencies appertaining to the subject were ably discussed. The abilities of the president and the secretary of state, leave little room to doubt.—And however we may differ from those gentlemen, we cannot but acknowledge that they have a considerable share of talents.

But although, for the reasons already assigned, it is improper to examine the above assertions, we ought to give full weight to the observations made on the other side, viz. That the value of the acquired territory so far exceeds the price, that the United States cannot fail of eventual reimbursement. It must indeed be admitted, that the present sale of that land will prevent the sale of an equal quantity within our own limits; and of course, that the benefit to be derived is somewhat remote: But what are twenty or thirty years in the life of empire? If it can be shown, that we only make a small advance now, to secure an immense return forty or fifty years hence, what will become of the cavil about price? One objection, indeed has been hinted, which, if founded, would be somewhat serious.—It is, that all the valuable part of this country was granted before the cession, and that these grants are confirmed by a special clause in the treaty, so that the grantees will be able to undersell on the west, the United States on the east of the Mississippi.—As to the supposed confirmation, nothing need be said for the plain reason that such clauses are generally understood, even when not expressed. And

as to the existence of the supposed grants, it remains to be proved. But whether they exist or not, what ground is there for apprehension—Can it be for a moment supposed, that provision is not made in the treaty for a case so palpable? When the instructions given to our ministers are produced, it will doubtless appear that it has been specifically provided for. The president's attachment to public property must have presented to him the idea by mere instinct. Neither great genius nor profound political science was necessary, because the train of thought is so natural that it runs of itself from the pen. He would of course say to his plenipotentiary—"In authorizing you give so large a sum for the acquisition of Louisiana, it is especially contemplated to reimburse the treasury by a sale of the lands to be acquired. Now since it is possible that an abuse of his confidence, by those who surround the first consul, may induce him to make such grants to individuals as would defeat this economical plan; you must take special care, by a precise clause in the treaty, to confine such grants within narrow limits. They must not exceed million of acres; or if they should, a proportionate deduction must be made from the above sum; and should the grants extend to millions of acres, it will not be advisable to make the purchase at all, you will in such case confine your views to the island of New Orleans." It is not pretended that these are the words of the instructions, but unquestionably the idea will be found in them clearly expressed; because should it even have escaped his excellency, it would not have escaped the studious reflection of the secretary of state.—Admitting, however, the bare possibility that both of them, occupied by domestic cares, should have nodded a little over foreign concerns; admitting too that Chancellor Livingston, in his eagerness to acquire fame, should have overlooked every smaller circumstance, can it be believed that the penetration of a gentleman, selected by the wisdom of government for this and other important missions, would not perceive that material defect? The acuteness of Mr. Monroe, would have seized the object instantaneously, and we cannot therefore have any ground for apprehension; more especially as there seems to be another clause in the treaty which would have suggested the precaution to the most inconsiderate.—The claims of Americans to reimbursement out of the price of this territory, for money due to them by France, is, it seems, limited to about four millions of dollars; nothing therefore could be more natural than to limit, in like manner, the claims of French grantees; the more so as it will otherwise be in the power of the French government to go on granting, provided their patents be dated before the first of April. M. Talleyrand is too well bred to dare any of them on the first of that month. If then it be conceded that both the soil and jurisdiction of this vast country are acquired by the United States, the wisdom of the treaty so far as it regards the quantum or price and other conditions onerous to us, must depend on that combination of circumstances with which the congress will, it is to be presumed, be duly made acquainted; and on which that much respected body, will according to its constitutional rights and authorities, make

found and proper decision. Some gentlemen indeed suppose that a veil of secrecy will be thrown over these transactions; but this seems unlikely, first, because a display of facts will tend, it is supposed, to the honour of government; and secondly, because members of congress will not easily be persuaded to vote in the dark, when they may afterwards be called on for explanation by their constituents. On the whole, therefore, it seems to be the duty of every good federalist, and indeed of every good citizen, patiently to wait for the investigations which will soon take place. In all human probability, when every thing is known, the great majority of the people will be of one opinion, and who is so infensible to the interests of his country, as not to wish that this well founded opinion may be favorable to those who administer our affairs?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
AN AMERICAN.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, September 13.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last the schooner Argus, from St. Bartholomews—Captain Gordon—Cargo Sugar.

The long pending discussion between this government and the United States, says a London head of the 21st of July, respecting the claims of the American citizens, for captures by British cruisers during the last war, are now happily brought very near a conclusion. Last Friday the first instalment upon the awards of the commissioners, amounting to about 400,000l. became due, and was punctually paid by this government. The whole will amount to about 1,200,000l. The three commissioners, Messrs. Gore, Pinckney, and Turnbull, who have resided in England for seven years, merit the thanks of both countries for their patience and perseverance in the examinations and adjustment of claims that might have so greatly affected the good understanding between them.

"Yesterday, after the arrival of an express from Bonaparte to Cambaceres, the council of state was suddenly convoked. After a sitting of five hours it broke up, and in the night all the counsellors of state of the military and naval sections, left Paris for Brussels. A Spanish admiral passed through here some days ago for the same city; he was accompanied by two French emigrants, officers in the Spanish navy.

"All the ship-carpenters and boat-builders every where in France, from the age of 15 to 60, are put in requisition, to work only for Government; five hundred of these requisitionaries are expected here to assist in building the gun-boats subscribed for here.

"A courier from general Lasnes, at Lisbon, arrived here this morning: after receiving some dispatches from Cambaceres, he continued his route for Brabant." [Lon. pa.

The Columbia Gazette, printed at Utica, has the following paragraph:

"A young gentleman immediately from New York, has brought the intelligence to this place, of the death of Gen. HAMILTON and two of his daughters by the Yellow Fever."

In contradiction of that report, we have the pleasure of informing his friends, that the General and his family are in the enjoyment of good health, at his seat a few miles from this city.

[New York Morning Chronicle.]

From Newport, August 30.

"There are three packets at present performing quarantine in the cove, without the harbour, lately arrived here from New York, but no person is permitted to come on shore, on penalty of the law; nor is any one suffered to go on board without liberty from the Town Council. There are upwards of 60 passengers on board the three packets."

NAVAL GALLANTRY.

We have this day to record an action as brilliant as any that has graced for several years our naval annals.

Capt. Maitland, of La Loire frigates, on the 27th ult. cruising off the

Isle of Bas, observed a large French gun brig moored within a cable's length of two heavy batteries, within the Isle.

An attack being resolved upon, three boats were dispatched the same night for the purpose, under the command of Lieut. Temple, assisted by Lieut. Bowen. One of the boats rowing heavy, could not come up; but this circumstance did not deter the other two from proceeding to execute their project. On reaching the brig, they found all her crew ready to receive them. The British sailors immediately boarded, in the most undaunted manner, and after a desperate contest on deck, which lasted ten minutes, carried the enemy's vessel.

She proves to be the national gun-brig Venteux; her length is seventy four feet, carries four long 18 pounders and six 42 pound carronades; had on board eighty two men, and was commanded by M. Montford, lieutenant-de-vaissau.

Le Venteux lost her first and second Captains; all the other Officers were wounded. None of the boats' people were killed; but the boatswain of La Loire, four seamen, and one marine, were wounded.

It is with the most perfect satisfaction we give the following copy of a letter to the general of royal Marines:

"Admiralty Office July 8, 1803.

"Sir—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to acquaint you that they have ordered Charles O'Reilly, a private of your division, serving on board the Loire, to be promoted to the rank of Sergeant, for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the late capture of the Venteux, national gun brig, and to signify their direction to you to cause it to be made known to the men belonging to your division. I am, Sir your most humble servant,

EVAN NEPEAN.

FOR THE HERALD.

IN perusing the Star, a few days ago, I found a most virulent attack upon the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Convention. The piece, both as to language and matter, was so truly contemptible, that it deserved no notice; had it not contained falsehoods and calumnies of such a nature, that no honest man could suffer them to be imposed upon the public, without feeling himself guilty of being accessory to one of the worst crimes, that can be committed against society.

This attack is founded upon the bishop's address to the convention. And although the author sets out with a profession of fairness, I might challenge the annals of misrepresentation, to produce an instance of more violent perversion. I shall quote fairly those parts of the address which are said to contain 'treasonable' and 'seditious' matter. The Jewish government was

'a theocracy, and of course religion was, with them, placed in its proper station. The heathen nations too had intimately blended their different systems of religion with those of their civil politics. They all viewed Christianity as hostile to their sovereignty, and prejudicial to their interests.' These facts are mentioned by the bishop to shew the ground of opposition, both among Jews and heathens, to Christianity at its first appearance. But from this, the writer takes occasion to expatiate upon the enormities of the heathens in their religious services, in order to tell us, that christian kings and priests had made a little better use of their 'royal and holy functions'; and that England in particular was the seat of such corruptions. With all this, we have nothing to do. Let England manage her own affairs in her own way. And I am persuaded that she will never send an envoy extraordinary to this profound politician to consult him upon the subject. But, if he meant to guard us against such abuses, why did he not produce France rather than England? With a certain description of men, the sister republic is now carefully kept out of sight in regard to religion; lest, the conviction should here become more and more general, that our mushroom-politicians, like those of France, at the commencement of the revolution, are in compact with deists and fanatics to prostrate all rational religion, and to open a way for the elevation of some fortunate despot.

That even the heathens, however, took religion into the account in forming their systems of government, is a thing that the enlightened politician will not overlook. Because it adds strength to the position, that civil government cannot exist without religion. And this, the politician, like the skilful mechanic, will use as a power, which to produce the greatest effect must be placed in the most advantageous situation. For in proportion as he renders religion generally efficient, he will be enabled to make his government free. Whatever veneration this author may have for Washington, I feel confident that there is still virtue enough in the country to respect his authority. He then says, in his inestimable farewell address; 'of all dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports,' &c.

But let us now return to the other obnoxious part of this seditious address. The advantages which Christianity offered to civil governments, were so great, as to be thought, for many ages, absolutely essential to their very existence. Christendom affords no instance, from the time of Constantine to the formation of the American constitution, of a single government, which did not protect and support it. The American constitution, although preserved by it, offers it only toleration: It suffers it to wander about our country, in the character of a mendicant. This experiment was new to the world, and excited attention. Many of the wisest and best Christians in America, as well as in England, when reasoning on this subject, have argued the declension of rational religion, and the promotion of infidelity and fanaticism among us, through this neglect. They have grounded their opinions on the present corruption of morals, and the lukewarmness and indifference towards religion, so characteristic of the present age, and so opposite to the true spirit of the gospel, and to that of the first christians. How far these predictions have been already verified; a slight survey of the present state of religion and morals in our country, will be amply sufficient to shew. Let facts speak for themselves.

From all this, the most that any candid person would conclude would be, that for government merely to tolerate Christianity was an experiment such as we had no example of since the time of Constantine—that it was feared by many both in England and America that this experiment would not succeed, and that in the present state of religion, there was ample proof that it had not succeeded. But the discolored eye of this writer finds here, to use his own technical jargon, *record evidence*, that the bishop and convention, are 'a body solicitous of the establishment of that Church.' Whereas the bishop does not even mention the Church, nor, although he fees the evil, does he venture to point out the remedy.

Besides, his mentioning the American constitution amounts to a proof, that he could not even allude to an exclusive establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For in the situation of religion when the American constitution was formed, taking all the states into view, it would have argued something worse than folly to have attempted the establishment of any one denomination. Had the bishop mentioned the constitution of Maryland, there might have been some pretext for such a conclusion, because the church was established in this state before the revolution. But after all the calumny that has been heaped upon her, the church is able to prove, that the never attempted any thing of the kind. Some of her members were once in favor of a legislative provision for the equal support of all religious denominations. Her convention once held out the proposal to the other societies of the state, to unite in an application for a general incorporating act. But such were the deep-rooted prejudices of the times, that every thing of the kind was rejected. Still, since a new order of things commenced, an act of this sort has been passed, which will just serve to convince the world of the inability of such a legislature to form a system of this kind.

I have no wish to vindicate the immoralities of either 'parsons' or governors before the revolution. Nay I lament their crimes and deplore the

evils they have brought upon the church. I am ready to weep when I hear the enemies of this church making use of these crimes to her ruin, pure and excellent as she is in herself; while candor must allow that they are only chargeable to wicked and hypocritical individuals. Nor do I come forward to criminate the patriot, who placed all religions upon an equal footing. It is one of the most ardent wishes of my heart, that the patriots of the present day were of the same description with those, who formed the constitution. But I believe, and I do know, that many good men also believe, that had the legislature, as permitted by the bill of rights, laid 'a general and equal tax for the support of the christian religion, leaving to each individual the power of appointing the payment over of the money collected from him to the support of any particular place of worship or minister' or had the people come forward and voluntarily supported christianity as it then existed, there would have been more genuine religion and more stability in society than there now is. In estimating the efficacy of the religion of a country, I would inquire into the general habits and conduct of the people at large—whether they be humble, peaceable and orderly in their daily deportment—whether the rising generation be regularly instructed in the principles, and taught to reverence the ordinances and institutions of religion; whether they be habituated to steady and virtuous conduct—and whether the piety of the people be sober, chaste and uniform. If we judge in this way, I fear we shall have too many facts to support the opinion of our venerable bishop. And indeed the bitterness, with which the church has been treated, by all such characters as this author, gives additional strength to the belief, that she is well calculated to produce the happiest effects on society; and that she has too much virtue to yield to the vicious, and too much discernment to be deluded by the insidious.

Amidst all the infamous charges, however, brought against our worthy bishop, it is just consolation to find, that he is ranked with John Adams. To stand or to fall with great and good men, is the most that a virtuous mind would desire. And here these gentlemen share alike. The bishop is accused of advocating an establishment of the church, although there is nothing of the kind to be found in his address. John Adams is charged of having imposed upon Massachusetts, an establishment (not of the church I hope) although we find in the bill of rights of that state the following declarations—'All monies paid by the subjects to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination. And every denomination of christians desiring themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law, and no subordination of any sect or denomination to another, shall ever be established by law.'

That Thomas Jefferson had considerable agency in reducing the church in Virginia, I readily admit. He well knew that she opposed the strongest barriers to the advancement of his principles; and that the church must be humbled before he could be exalted. It will remain however for posterity to say, whether these events have added to the happiness of America.

I have yet to notice another charge of the most disgraceful nature, that this writer exhibits against the church, and that is, his professing himself to be a member. And will it continue to be the fate of the church to harbor a Judas in her bosom?

This writer asks, I suppose because the time of the election is near, 'if there is a single clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who has a parish, that does not receive as much for his services as five of the Methodist preachers?' Upon a correct view of this business, the advantages will be found to be on the side of the Methodists. Their preachers have every thing found them except their clothes; and for these they are allowed as much as most of the clergy of the church can afford to expend upon that article. If

they have wives and children, an allowance is also made for them. It is true such is the mode of supporting them, that little money is required. But if they be placed in a comfortable and independent situation, it amounts to the same thing.

If there be any of the clergy of the church, who neglect the liturgy and instead thereof use prayers of their own composition; who introduce men of immoral and infamous characters to pray in the church, they will find no apology in me. But such an assertion ought to be received with considerable abatement, when it is remembered in what company it appears. And this writer who is so kind as not to forget that clergymen are but men, might have made some allowance for little irregularities. And now were I to hazard a conjecture at the author of this pitiful performance, where should I find him? In a healthy and sound state of society, I should look for him at the head of a little group of such profligate malcontents, as are to be found in most little towns and villages; or perhaps I might meet with him among those creatures that infest some of our county court bars, shuffling over a parcel of old papers to give him the appearance of business; but in the present state of things, it would not be surprising, if the truth was known, that he was exalted even to the station of a senator of the United States.

CANDIDUS.

Sept. 5, 1803.

FOR THE HERALD.

Democratic attachment to our constitution compared with Toryism of 76.

The editors of newspapers on the side of our present government are much in the habit of reminding us of the toryism of former days, as if the change of times had wrought no change in principles or the minds of men; as if it had any connection with our present political disputes: as if it was applicable in the slightest degree to the just opposition of the federalists to Mr. Jefferson's administration, or was similar to the democratic hackings of our constitution. They blend matters of different and opposite natures to delude and irritate not to direct aright and harmonize; for it is impossible that the spirit of a tame submission should resemble in any feature the spirit of a patriotic opposition. They feel no scruples of conscience in filling their bubbles with any false and disastrous air they can blow into them. They care not how much they divide, inflame and distract the people. Their aim is to be popular for the sake of power and riches, and not for any blessing that can increase the common stock of happiness; for whilst they can make fools and tools of the people, they disregard them and the means, however much the general happiness may be endangered. The viler the means they use, the more success they promise themselves. This is a favorite maxim with them, and is their polar star, although it reflects the utmost disgrace on the people, as well as themselves. Life would offer no enjoyments if experience had not told us that evils have their end, that long gallings produce serious reflections at last, and that then the authors of them become despised, and are no longer listened to. Let those odious worthies of our country's distractions explain to the people how much more righteous their conduct is towards our happy constitution, than the fears of the tories were to the American cause during its uncertain and dreadful contest with the power and vast advantages Great Britain had over it. Perhaps indeed it is certain, that a very slight comparison of the causes on which the motives & principles of the old tories were founded would appear scarcely censurable along side of those which now apparently influence and stimulate the adherents of democracy. Whilst innocent ignorance, much occasion of fear, and the force of the sacredness of oaths formed the inactivity of the tories what can we see of our democrats but an outrageous thirst for power and wealth, ever active in the destruction of that constitution which was framed by your wisest and best men, was sanctioned by your virtuous and ever to be revered and lamented WASHINGTON, and cheerfully received and embraced by them as well as yourselves? Yes my fellow-citizens, democracy is craftily and

basely weakening and taking away the sacred pillars of your constitution, which if suffered to rot and tumble by its contempt and abuse of them will deprive you of every internal protection, & expose you to every insult & injury which the great powers of Europe, or their petty dependencies may incline to treat and afflict you with. These are evils which the federalists have long observed coming upon us, and which many of the democrats now confess they also see and fear.

Should those ideas convince, or make any of you only suspicious that the democracy of the day is levelled at your constitution, and the future prosperity of your country; and that its principles are more hideous than those of the old toryism, which they are so fond of jumbling with the principles of a Washington and those who adhere to them and steadily hold them fast; no one will then hesitate to make the just conclusion, that a change of sentiments and conduct will follow that conviction, and so many of you become again the wise and good followers of the great founder of your country, whose wisdom and great virtues nursed her through the perils of infancy, matured her to manhood, and dignified her with respect and prosperity; but alas! those glorious labours of his are now fading and passing fast away under the meretricious tricks of democratic principles and selfish motives.

A FEDERALIST.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

In the state of North Carolina, and neighbourhood of Salisbury, about eight years ago, a very remarkable wall was discovered. Its distance from Third creek, a considerable stream, is about one quarter of a mile, from the South Yadkin river, about a mile from the great Yadkin river, about two and a half, or three miles; and from the Atlantic ocean not less than one hundred and sixty or seventy miles. Its direction is nearly north-west and south-east. Since its discovery various attempts have been made to ascertain its length, breadth, depth, and the materials of which it is composed. Its top is at unequal distance, below the surface of the earth; though it generally rises as the surface rises, and sinks as it sinks. A pit has been dug beside the wall, to the depth of twenty seven feet, but no appearance of its termination downwards. The thickness is uniformly the same, viz. two feet. Its length has not been ascertained; but from the place where the pit has been sunk the wall is known to extend more than one hundred feet down the hill, and parallel with a branch which runs near. Above the pit it extends one hundred and fifty feet in a direct line. It then forms a segment of a large circle, for about fifteen feet, and then proceeds in a right line, parallel with, but six or seven feet out of its first direction. The face, on each side the wall, is smooth and even; all the stones of an irregular size and shape. The largest are near the size of a common brick, the smallest, not larger than the end of a man's thumb. The large stones are all laid lengthways, across the wall—the small, or which there is a great number, are used to fill up the interstices between them. The texture of the stone is of a peculiar kind, and different from any in the neighbourhood, except one quarry, which is at the distance from the wall of about one half of a mile. The cement is of a whitish colour, and appears to contain much lime; but when analysed, yields iron without any lime.

The discovery of this wall, which can scarcely be thought a natural production seems to strengthen the opinion of those who believe that this western world has once before been inhabited by a civilized people, or at least visited oftener than history informs us of, and prior to its authenticated discovery by Columbus.

Philadelphia September 2.

On Wednesday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Chemical Laboratory of Mr. Hunter, in Second below Walnut street. It consumed a part of the building and destroyed materials and apparatus to a considerable amount.

DIED—Yesterday, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. JOHNSON, son of Lydia Scott, of this city, aged 24 years of a wound he received from an engine at the late fire,

The United States Brig Argus, was hauled into the stream at Boston, on Sunday last, and will be ready for sea in the course of this week. She is commanded by Lieut. Decatur.

GRAND CANAL.

A measure, in which the trade and navigation of this country are incalculably interested, received last night the most willing concurrence of a committee of the house of commons. On the motion of Mr. Hawkins Browne, in the committee of supply, 26,000l. was granted towards making a navigation canal through the Highlands of Scotland from sea to sea. The extent is 59 miles, 29 of which are occupied by lakes of unfathomable depth. The remaining are to be 20 feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, so that ships of the line may pass from the Baltic to the British channel.

This will obviate all the difficulties of going round about by the Shetland and Orkney isles; a passage of 14 days in the calmest weather, and which in the windy season, is rarely effected in less than three months; which by the proposed canal, the passage in the most unfavorable weather, will not occupy more than 12 days, and frequently little more than half that period. It is calculated that the whole expence of this canal will not exceed the loss sustained by shipwrecks, in the present course of navigation in five years.

A COMET.

Extract from the Journal of Capt. ANNALLY of the Ship Three Sisters, at Philadelphia from London.

July 13, lat. 30, long. 56, between eleven and twelve o'clock, P. M. saw a Comet bearing nearly due east, and about 4 degrees above the horizon. In size it appeared about half as large as the moon at full, and produced a brilliant light; the horizon being cloudy, its rising was obscured from us: It was in view about a quarter of an hour, and was then again obscured by clouds. From its direction, supposed to be the same which appeared in 1661, and was expected to appear again in 1789.—From the beginning of July to the time of the comet's appearance, there was a constant succession of thick and rainy weather, with heavy winds, more like to November weather than midsummer. On the day succeeding the comet's appearance, an entire change took place with a clear atmosphere and mild weather.

A NEW METAL.

Another new metal was said to have been discovered, called Palladium, or new silver, possessing the following properties: 1st. It dissolves in pure spirit of nitre, making a dark red solution. 2. Green vitriol precipitates it in a state of regulus from this solution. 3. If the solution be evaporated, a red calx is obtained, soluble in spirit of salt, or other acids. 4. It is precipitated by quicksilver and by platina. 5. Its specific gravity by hammering was only 11 3, but by flattening it as much as 11 8. 6.—In a common fire it tarnishes a little, and turns blue, but becomes bright again, like the other noble metals when strongly heated. 7. The greatest heat of a blacksmith's fire would hardly melt it. 8. If touched when hot with a small bit of sulphur, it runs as easily as zinc.

A subsequent account says, that the new metal which has been announced to the public under the name of Palladium, is found to be a composition of two parts platina, and one part quicksilver.

To the Editor of the Virginia Gazette.

SIR,

I observed in your paper of the 19th instant, a publication recommending a solution of the vegetable kali, or as it is commonly called, salt of tartar, as a cure for the cholera in infants. It is with great satisfaction that I see the public attention called to this medicine, as I have proven it to be a most valuable remedy in a variety of morbid affections of the stomach and intestines.

During the summer and autumn of 1801, I first exhibited this remedy, in a number of cases of diarrhoea, which were at that time very frequent and uncommonly obstinate, and found it most singularly beneficial. Sometime

in the ensuing winter, I mentioned in a letter to Dr. S. L. Mitchell, the good effects I had experienced from the exhibition of kali in bowel complaints which he inserted in one of the numbers of the Medical Repository. Since that time I have in my practice extended the use of it to cases of dyspepsia, cholera and dysentery, and in the cure of all them, it has proven a valuable auxiliary. I am also enabled from experience to speak highly of the anti-spasmodic powers in hysterical affections, and in convulsions in children, not attended with fever. But when given as an anti-spasmodic the solution must be strong, the doses small, and repeated at short intervals. Although the salt of tartar is a powerful remedy in infantine cholera when it can be used, yet from its excessively nauseous taste, it is often difficult to administer it to small children, whose stomachs are very irritable. The object therefore of this address, is to recommend an efficacious substitute free from this objection, and such a one may be found in small doses of calomel and opium made in the form of powders with loaf sugar, and repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms.

This remedy was, I believe, first recommended by Doctor Edward Miller of New York, in an essay of cholera, published in the 1st volume of the Medical Repository, and I do not recollect to have seen any publication so brief, that contained more correct observation and sound reasoning. Practitioners and heads of families will there find minute and plain instructions for exhibiting and varying the doses according to circumstances and the age of the patient. To the doses of calomel and opium, directed by doctor Miller, I have in many cases added a few grains of prepared chalk, and a little essence of peppermint, and found their effects improved thereby. As the cholera infantum, has, during the present season prevailed, and still prevails with unprecedented frequency and fatality, I hope I shall be pardoned for the liberty I take in recommending this prescription to the public. I have seen it, together with blisters rescue many little sufferers from the grave, when the kali and every other remedy had failed, even after torpor and insensibility had supervened and the circulation was so languid that the skin had become cold and assumed a spotted appearance. Rubarb has so long been an established remedy in this disease that it may perhaps appear imprudent to express a disapprobation of it, but I must say, that from the trials I have made with it, I feel more than doubtful of its good effects. J. M. DANIEL.

Falmouth, August 21st, 1803.

MEDICAL INFORMATION.

Dr. Barnwell has contributed largely to our stock of useful medical knowledge, and has rendered essential services to this country in the publication of his "Medical and Physical Investigations." We are authorized from the most respectable sources of information to assert, that both the plan and execution of his book are calculated to make it highly interesting to the inhabitants of all warm climates, and particularly the United States. It comprehends all the varieties of bilious diseases, the peccantia or yellow fever, remittent and intermittent fevers, fluxes or dysenteries and diarrhoeas, and diseases of the liver, and is well accommodated to popular use by explanations of the scientific terms, so that it will be found very useful in families and for ships on voyages to warm climates, for much useful information may be obtained from it that could not be got from many thousand volumes heretofore in print, if time and inclination permitted the laborious search for it.—Phil. Gaz.

Valuable Farm FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent for the ensuing year the farm whereon he at present resides (Head of Wye) there are three fields of about one hundred and eighty thousand corn hills, independent of the lots, some of which are in a high state of cultivation; the improvements in good order, with a well of most excellent water in the yard.

Should I not rent this property by the 1st. October, I shall want an Overseer to reside there.

JAMES BORDLEY.
Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 87

The subscriber has just received from the
Patent Ware House of Richard Lee,
& Co. New York, a fresh supply of
Genuine

Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

Dr. Hahn's Anti Bilious Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating su-
perfluous bile and preventing its
morbid secretion—removing obstinate
constiveness—restoring and amending
the appetite—producing a free perspi-
ration, thereby preventing colds, fe-
vers, and are esteemed a valuable pre-
ventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases
of the eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of
this medicine is unnecessary, it never
having failed in many thousand cases—
not one in a hundred has had occasion
to take more than one bottle, and num-
bers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obsti-
nate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore
throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures
than all the other medicines ever be-
fore made public—in rheumatism,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable
thro'out Europe as an invaluable cosme-
tic, perfectly innocent and free from
corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions,) and unpara-
leled efficacy in preventing and remov-
ing blemishes of every kind, particu-
larly freckles, pimples, inflammatory
redness, scurfs, tetter, ring-
worms, sun burns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine German Cornplaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, spee-
dily removing them root and branch,
without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.
**Hamilton's Worm Destroying
Lozenges.**

This medicine, which is innocent &
mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its
operation, cannot injure the youngest
infant, should no worms exist in the bo-
dy, but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and there-
by prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable
medicine for the speedy relief and per-
manent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures,
juvenile indiscretions, residence in a
climate unfavorable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, fre-
quent intoxication, or any other de-
structive intemperance—the unskillful
or excessive use of mercury—the dis-
eases peculiar to females at a certain
period of life—bad lyings in, &c.

Various other patent Medicines besides those
enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general
supply of genuine drugs, perfumes,
spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices.—
Orders from the country will be
promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Junr.
Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

An Overseer

Wanted for the ensuing Year.

ON the subscriber's estate at Hunt-
ing Creek—A single man will
be preferred, who can come well re-
commended for honesty and industry.

STANLY B. LOOCKERMAN.
Hunting Creek, Sept. 6, 1803, 86

Dry Goods.

Just arrived and now for sale opposite
the New Market House, Easton, the
following Articles, viz.

A NUMBER of pieces of dark
Chintzes, do. Muslins of various
qualities—a few pieces of Nankeen
and Linen, do. India Handkerchiefs,
do. black Morocco and Kid Shoes, to-
gether with many other articles of
Merchandise too tedious to mention
—All which the subscriber will sell on
the most reduced terms.

THOMAS FIELD.

September 6, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED,

AND Possession given on the first of October,
CONVENIENT Two Story
House and Lot, situated on West
street:—There are two rooms below
and three above, a kitchen and cellar
under the whole House. A Stable
and Smoak House will also be put up.
For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 tf.

TO BE RENTED,

A CONVENIENT dwelling house
and kitchen, situate on Dover
street. The said dwelling house has a
good cellar, two rooms and a passage
below stairs, and three rooms above.
Possession will be given on the first day
of October next, if required. For
terms apply to the subscriber.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE.

September 6, 1803. 86 3

THIS is to give notice that the
Subscriber, of Somerset Coun-
ty, hath obtained from the Orphan's
Court of Somerset County in Mary-
land, Letters of Administration on the
personal Estate of ISAAC HENRY, late
of the same county, deceased; all per-
sons having Claims against the said
Deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, at or before
the twenty-third day of March next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said Estate.—
Given under my hand this 5th day of
July, 1803.

WILLIAM WINDER,

Adm'or of Isaac Henry.

THIS is to give notice, that the
subscriber of Talbot county, in
Maryland, hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Talbot county, in Ma-
ryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of NICHOLAS MARTIN,
the younger, late of Talbot county,
aforesaid, deceased, with the last Will
and Testament of the said NICHOLAS
MARTIN, therunto annexed.—All
persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, on or before the first
Monday of March next; they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 25th day of August,
in the year of our Lord eighteen hun-
dred and three. 85 6w

EDWARD MARTIN, Adm'r.

Boarding & Lodging.

Mrs. PRIMROSE

RESPECTFULLY informs those
Parents and Guardians who are
disposed to send their Children to the
Academy at Easton, that she has ta-
ken a house in Dover-street, where
she would accommodate on reasonable
terms three or four genteel boys by
the year.

August 9, 1803.

**TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**

GENTLEMEN,
To gratify the solicitations of a
number of my Fellow-Citizens, I of-
fer myself as a Candidate to represent
you in the next General Assembly. I
claim no merit from former services;
but if from your knowledge of me,
you think I can render you any ser-
vice, I will cheerfully serve you to
the best of my abilities.—If any other
person offers, who will serve you with
more zeal, or is more attached to
your interest, I beg you to elect him;
for I assure you that I have no views
separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

ALL PERSONS who are indebted to
the Editor of this Paper are very re-
spectfully requested to make their se-
veral Payments as early as possible.

TO BE RENTED.

On a Lease for three years from the first
day of next January.

A PLANTATION

BELONGING to Mrs. ENNALLS,
situated in Poplar Neck, in Caro-
line county, containing about a hun-
dred thousand corn hills in each shift.
Two Overseers will be wanted on her
estate for the ensuing year. Applica-
tions may be made in my absence to
Mr. John Vickers, at Shoal Creek.

CH. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 30, 1803. 85 8w

By Virtue of the last will and testament of
ANDREW SKINNER ENNALLS, late
of the city of Baltimore, will be sold,
all that tract or parcel of LAND, ly-
ing in Dorchester county, within four
miles of Cambridge, and now in the
occupation of Samuel Cook, containing
284 acres, or thereabouts.—

THE above Land will be sold on a
credit of one, two and three
years, bearing interest from the date,
together or in lots, as may best suit the
purchaser or purchasers—if not sold at
private, it will be offered at public
sale, on Monday the 24th day of Octo-
ber next, at Cambridge. Any person
desirous of purchasing will apply to
Joseph Martin, of Talbot county, or to
Thomas Coulson, of Dorchester coun-
ty, who will shew the lands, plat, and
title deeds.

**LEAH HICKS ENNALLS, Ex'rx;
JOSEPH MARTIN, & } Truf-
THOMAS COULSON, } tees.**

August 23, 1803. 84 tf.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I
intend to apply to the general
assembly of Maryland, at their next
session, praying an act of insolvency, to
discharge me from debts, which from
a variety of misfortunes, I am unable
to pay. **DANIEL KNOCK.**

Kent county, Aug 2, 1803. 84 6w

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Somerset county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of
Somerset county, deceased—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 10th day of February next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno
Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'or.

with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the
Eastern Shore, of a report circulating
there, that it was my intention to decline
the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg
leave to assure my friends, and the public
generally, that no intimation of the kind
has at any time fallen from me, and that
all those who may be pleased to entrust
their property to my care, may rely on ev-
ery exertion being made for their interest,
by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 tf.

JAMES TROTH, Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.
THE subscriber having purchased the
stock and materials of Mr. Benja-
min Wilomott, intends carrying on the a-
bove business, in all its various branches,
and from his knowledge in the line of his
profession, and a determination to pay the
strictest attention to such orders as he may
be favoured with hopes to render general
satisfaction.—

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED

BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr James Troth
who will continue the Watch and Clock
Making Business in the shop that he oc-
cupied. **BENJAMIN WILLOTT**
Easton, O.R. 2, 1802. 12 m.—49.

SEVERAL Negroes wanted to pur-
chase, for life or term of years.—

—ALSO—
a few COWS of the White Breed, in
prime order, for sale.

Quire of the Printer, with
whom a line may be left.
Wye, August 1, 1803. 82

As the subscriber intends to make a
voyage to the West Indies in a
short time, he earnestly requests all per-
sons indebted to him either on bond,
note, or book account, to make imme-
diate payment; otherwise he will be
under the necessity of placing them in
proper hands for speedy collection.

JOSEPH TELFORD.

Easton, August 30, 1803. 85 5

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of JOHN JONES, late of Talbot
county, deceased, are requested to
make immediate payment to the sub-
scribers—And all persons having claims
against the said estate, are requested to
make them known, to

ANN JONES, Adm'rx.

JOHN JONES, Adm'or.

of John Jones.

Talbot county, }
30th Aug. 1803. } 85 tf.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be
pleased to accept of my most
respectful Acknowledgments for their
former support and suffrages in my
favor, and for their polite and civil
deportment to me ever since I have
been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all
the Citizens of Talbot that I am a
Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE
at the ensuing Election, and hereby
respectfully solicit the Honor of their
Suffrages and Support.—I have en-
deavoured to conduct myself in such
a manner as to be as little oppressive
to the Poor as possible, and as indul-
gent to the People at large as the na-
ture of my Office and Duty would al-
low me to be: If, Gentlemen, you
should think me worthy of a further
continuance of your Favors, you will
no doubt act as free and independent
Men, and will confer on me the Honor
of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received
COLOGNE MILL STONES,
from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches;
French and Nova-Scotia Plaster,
which may be had of them ground, or
in the lump. They have also on hand
best Lancaster county clover seed;
brown sugars of the first quality by
the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of
all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 2, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

**I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,**

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek,
about four miles from Princess Anne
in Somerset County. There is on said
Lands a large brick dwelling-house, two
stories high, with an entry and three good
rooms on a floor; the out houses are all
good; The place has been some years ren-
ted, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosures. It is among the handsomest
situations in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore
for the finest timber. If the lands are
not sold by the 2d Monday of January
next, they will be laid off in lots of about
five hundred acres each, to suit purcha-
sers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Weco-
moco River, of about seven hundred acres
of land, with a grist mill, situated by the
upper ferry. To prevent any unneces-
sary application for that, I will not take
less than twenty dollars per acre. A
part of the purchase money will be required
on the sale, that will be small, a long cre-
dit will be given for the balance, on giv-
ing bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.

N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives
near the lands on Mani River, will shew
the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them. **H. W.**

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW TICKETS for the benefit of
WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in
Somerset county, are now for sale at this
Office—Price Five Dollars—Highest
Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars—In the
2d class, 2000 Dollars.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1803:

[NO. 688.]

A WONDERFUL SPEECH!!!

The following is given in several of our papers, as a genuine address from the First Consul of France to his Council of State. Others may, if they are so inclined, believe that Bonaparte made such a speech; but we have no prior instance in his life that proves him to have so far lost his reason. Passion may have deprived him of prudence for a moment; but, with deliberate forethought, to develop a scheme of openly and avowedly subverting all the liberties of his country, whatever may be his secret attentions, is too ridiculously absurd to allow us for one instant to suppose the thing at all possible. Besides the language is every way unlike Bonaparte. We have therefore no hesitation in declaring the whole to be a FABRICATION; Duane will say, perhaps, of the British Ministry; this we will also deny. The consul has many enemies in France; who are infinitely more dangerous to him than the ministry in England. He is himself the most inveterate foe to the liberty of the press; it is not to be wondered at should the press, in revenge, prove his implacable enemy. It appears to us as the fabrication of some person, who, seeing the views of Bonaparte, and the dangers which, from him, threaten the freedom of France, has taken this method of opening the eyes of the people; and perhaps of rousing up a rebellion against him, in his absence from the seat of government. Yet we must confess the bad management of the subject, in the supposed speech of the consul, does not seem calculated to promote that end. And the whole performance is too coarse to permit its being attributed to the British Cabinet.

Ed. A. D.
Paris, June 20.

Two days ago, Bonaparte informed the council of state, that he would preside in it probably for the last time before his departure. The sitting was unusually long, and the consul never appeared more lively, tranquil, and affable, than on this occasion. He addressed them by a written speech, which related to a number of political and administrative topics—he said,

"Before I commence one of the most important journeys ever undertaken by the chief of an empire, I think it necessary to inform my council of state, that I am perfectly satisfied with their zeal and fidelity, on which I have still a further reliance, particularly in my absence.

"A great enterprize occupies my mind; great ameliorations demand my attention. Without detailing to you, at this moment, a vast project, in which I shall require the assistance of your knowledge and your efforts, I shall, however, describe to you the different subjects which I am desirous the sessions of the council should deliberate without delay.

"We cannot conceal from ourselves, that our internal administration has not that unity and activity which distinguish our external relations.—We are powerful and respected abroad, but at home we are timidly irresolute—obliged to consult public opinion, without, however, possessing at all times the means of controlling or directing it.

"Why is our progress thus embar-

raffed?—whence these internal distractions?—This I have not yet completely discovered. Perhaps, enterprizes, which require boldness, have been conducted with too much circumspection—perhaps, too much importance has been given to public opinion in circumstances in which it ought to have been opposed or disregarded. I know not, but it appears to me to be necessary instantly to break all the habits which great bodies of the people have contracted by the revolution.—Thus conducted to obedience by firm measures, they will feel less interest in the changes which the return of order requires, and we shall at the same time be more at liberty to attempt these changes.

"The French are, in general, of an unquiet and discontented disposition. That levity with which they were reproached, and which some skillful ministers have turned to their advantage, in establishing absolute authority, no longer exists. It is replaced by circumspection and restlessness. I have received many reports on the manner in which the people view our administration, on what they hope, and on what they require. I have almost always observed a discontent without a pretext, or by which those which existed were exaggerated. We have not yet advanced far enough from the chaos in which we succeeded, and the pretensions which contributed not a little to produce it, are but too well recollected. Indeed, when I see the injustice with which our ameliorations are received, and the liberty which is taken with our conduct, I am compelled to ask myself, whether we have not been too gentle, too conciliating, and whether it is possible for this nation to accommodate itself to a temperate authority?

"I am pretty well satisfied with the rich proprietors—They have that respect and deference for the government which we are entitled to require of them. But, perhaps they have not displayed sufficient confidence—perhaps they have shown little anxiety to involve themselves in its destiny—and, finally, they have, perhaps, made few sacrifices for supporting it in its embarrassment: but this is not the proper moment for investigating all these subjects of dissatisfaction. It is however necessary to discover the cause of this uncertainty and coldness in the public opinion, and to remedy it promptly by strong measures and vigorous institutions.

"I know, that in general, the new government is reproached for its expenses. It, however, the people could reason when their wants were in question, it would be easy to prove that the expenses which are so disagreeable to them, fall in a very small proportion on the public treasury; but we well know that the multitude are incapable of entering into such details. The revolution has rendered them jealous of every thing connected with rank and splendor; but to that it is proper that their minds should be habituated. As to the burthen of taxes, I am of opinion that it is not sufficiently disguised, and that it may be augmented without being so sensibly felt. It is the opinion of the financiers, that too much is levied on land. We must have recourse to indirect taxation, but that requires an extended commerce; but this war, which I neither could prevent nor delay, has deranged all my plans for the restoration of our

industry and navigation. I hope, however, that with the aid of some irregular tributes, which we have a right to require from our neighbors, either for the benefits which they have received, or which we grant them, it will be possible to diminish the public charges; but this resource is not yet fixed, tho' it has already produced much. But the measure in the execution of which I have experienced real obstacles, and open dissatisfaction, is my attempt to increase the army to that degree of force which is proportionate to our influence in Europe, and the expedition I am preparing.

"We cannot support our power without a great military establishment. We cannot remain formidable, unless we present to astonished Europe a gigantic army. Military glory has raised us to our present station, and it is only a display of military power that we can maintain ourselves in it.

"I confess, that, for constructing this formidable support of our grandeur, I thought I perceived great facilities in the national character, in the warlike talents of the French people, and in their thirst for glory and conquest, which success only serves to stimulate. In this, however, I have been a good deal deceived. The conscription was a good deal effected with scarce any obstacle, but not without great murmurs; that institution, which peculiarly belonged to France, seems about to fail completely. There is no ardor in the youth, much indissipation in the parents. The government ought, therefore, to direct all its attention to an enquiry into the causes which have produced this apathy and resistance.—Vigorous measures are necessary to remedy those evils, particularly, if I do not succeed in the efforts I still intend to make in my journey, for re-animating that warlike spirit, which seems about to be extinguished.

"I must next notice those from which I have experienced an almost equal degree of anxiety, which fortunately, however, begin to diminish. I mean the crimes of every kind which some months ago still assailed us. That frenzy of vengeance and pillage has long given me great uneasiness, and the special tribunals will never be able to protect us from its attempts. Here I must observe that our judicial organization is bad, the judges are too independent of the government. Their places ought not to be for life, and we ought not to possess more means of stimulating them when they are inactive or timid, or punishing them when they misunderstand their duty. The institution of juries, which I have preserved out of respect to those who founded it, rather than from any regard to the public opinion, is useless, and can never be naturalized among us. Popular institutions will never suit France. Every thing which approximates to the people, soon becomes either the object of their contempt or indifference. We must have severe judicial forms, and inflexible judges. Such a reform would be worthy of our meditations. You ought to pave the way for it by your speeches and your writings. Without it, there is neither repose for us, nor security for the people."

Substance of the most interesting articles from London papers to July 22.

July 13th.—The SECRETARY OF WAR mentioned in the house of commons, that he had intended to bring in

a bill that day, to provide for the further defence of the nation; but finding himself unable to prepare it in time, had concluded to postpone it until Monday. On this occasion Mr. PITT rose immediately, and is said to have made one of his most able and energetic speeches. He warmly opposed all delay; for, he said, "the situation and danger of the country demand, that not a moment should be lost. He took an extensive and minute view of the relative situation of Great Britain and France, and "with an eloquence," says the London editor, "which was listened to with enthusiasm, and which kindled the flame of energy and exertion in every breast," proved that the circumstances of the country demanded that the subjects should be immediately brought forward. The speech of Mr. PITT contained censure so severe on the ministry, that Mr. Addington replied with much warmth, and declared, that the negligence imputed to ministers did not exist; but that every exertion was making; and that as soon as the bill should be reduced from its present crude and imperfect state it should be presented. The income tax bill was then taken up, and the talents manifested in the debate, are said to have been almost unequalled on any former occasion. Some parts of the bill received the decided and warm opposition of Mr. PITT, particularly that part of the bill which proposes to embrace the dividends payable at the bank. He proposed a variety of amendments to the bill; which he maintained in a speech of great length, and then told the ministers, "that if they were hostile to the plans he had proposed to remedy the manifest defects in the bill, he insisted they would set themselves against the best modes of raising the supplies for the arduous contest in which they were engaged."—The speech is said to have produced its proper effect, and the minister acquiesced in the recommendations, though he professed himself unconvinced by the arguments.

July 17.

The court of Vienna has proclaimed its determination to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest between England and France. France has unquestionably violated that neutrality, by its proceedings in Hanover. A new general recruitment has been ordered for the Austrian armies, and they were to receive an augmentation of 20,000 men. This surely is the most effectual measure which the emperor could have adopted to preserve his neutrality, and make it respected.

It is stated that the French merchants are very much engaged in fitting out privateers to cruise against the English trade; and that not less than thirty have been sent to sea from Bordeaux.

Bonaparte has declared his determination to respect the neutrality of Naples. This he has done in consequence of the mediation of some of the continental powers. Bonaparte is making great preparations to reinforce his army in Italy, which is expected to be shortly 60,000 strong; and no doubt, until this is effected, he will willingly declare his determination to respect the neutrality of all the states of Italy.

The first consul, in a letter from Dunkirk, to his brother Joseph at Paris, says, "We shall soon force England into peace. England has no choice left but a peace with France, or a war with all Europe." This ex-

erach was communicated to several foreign ministers, and dispersed over these states which are already subdued by the power of France, or are fearful of making opposition to her dominations.

July 19.

It is but little doubt of the dispatch of Count Hingwitz, the Prussian minister to London, and that he is in disguise. This has been occasioned by a concealment of dispatches which he received from England for his master. In these dispatches the King of Prussia was requested to occupy the electorate of Hanover before the arrival of the French, and to indemnify himself by appropriating the revenues of the country to his own use. The tendency of this measure probably will be a weakening of the union which subsists between France and Prussia. Count Hingwitz was known to be very much attached to the views and interest of France. A German gazette states, that the court of Berlin has granted a passage to the French army of reserve through a part of the Prussian dominions.

The Emperor of Russia has made an offer of his mediation for the settlement of differences between England and France. Dispatches containing this offer were received in London on the 16th July, and a cabinet council immediately convened. No account, however, appears of any thing further being done upon this subject.

The murder of a Russian courier, on his way to Vienna, by some Russians, who took nothing away but his dispatches, is supposed to have been effected by some of the banditti of the chief consuls, who must be afraid that the two imperial courts will see their own interests, and resist French ambition.

The French minister at Copenhagen has presented a long note to the Danish government, relative to the hostilities renewed between England and his country, in which it is said, Bonaparte promises to protect that side of the Elbe which is bordered by Holstein and Schleswig, as well as the Sound. The French have demanded the fortress of Glückstadt, for the better execution of their designs; but these pretended propositions of friendship have been totally rejected, the cabinet of Denmark having answered that it had a sufficient force for the protection of its own territory. On the other hand the British court is said to have declared to the Danish cabinet that if the French are permitted to invade their country without resistance, this passive conduct will be considered by Great Britain as a declaration of war.

July 20.—A French hussar arrived in London on Wednesday last, having deserted from the French army, (we believe from Hanover.) On quitting the French service he repaired to Embden, where he met with an English vessel upon the point of sailing, the captain of which being made acquainted with his design, brought him safe to England. The deserter is rather a smart young man, and appears in the military costume of the regiment to which he belonged. His father has been in this country ever since the revolution in France and resides at present in Yorkshire. As soon as he reached the metropolis, he obtained an interview with the Duke of York, who seemed satisfied with the account he gave of himself. It appears he was engaged with the Austrians in the battle at Marengo, and stated several circumstances which leave no doubt of the fact. In speaking of the present affairs in France he says (what every Frenchman would repeat if he durst,) that BONAPARTE is considered as a tyrant, and that the hearts of the people are decidedly with general MOREAU.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, July 4.

The English themselves supply us with proofs which demonstrate how little secure their country is against the possibility of invasion.

Captain Offin, of the King George packet boat, on the 20th of June, at four in the morning, entered the port of Yarmouth from Helvoetsluis, with six seamen, in a flat boat, which they had at eleven o'clock, on the night of the 20th succeeded in carrying off from Havre; and if a few men can accom-

plish so long a passage in an open boat, why should not the French effect a passage, much shorter in armed boats of the smallest dimensions? To pass over to England, to Scotland, even to Ireland, in flat bottomed boats, is no such extraordinary enterprise. Smugglers and others, often sail hundreds of leagues in open boats. For example, when the crew of the English ship, the Generosity, rose against their officers, and seized the vessel in the South Sea, the sailors put the captain in an open boat, permitting him to take with him all those, except the master carpenter, who chose to accompany him; six persons agreed to go with him. They were without compass, sails, or cordage. Yet they sailed 300 leagues, guided by the stars, and made the island of Java, with the loss of only two of their number in the voyage, of whom one died of hunger, and the other was killed by the savage inhabitants of an isle, on which they landed in search of provisions. At their arrival in Java, they were so much debilitated by hunger and fatigue, that the Dutch were obliged to bear them in their arms out of the boat upon shore.

When the *Guardian* frigate was left by the rencontre of a vast mass of ice in the south, at more than 300 leagues distance from the nearest land, all of the crew left the ship who could be received into its two boats. One of the boats, with 16 men, reached the Cape of Good Hope, by a passage through the most dangerous seas. The other had the good fortune to meet with a French frigate. The convicts at New South Wales often escape in open boats to Java, notwithstanding the additional difficulties of a passage in such a boat across the line.

The escape of such enterprises shews the possibility of a descent upon England: Under cover of a fog, when the seas are usually calm, the French flat boats might easily cross the channel, and possess themselves of some town in England. And, let the French but once make themselves masters of Gravesend, Chatham, Deal, Dover, Portsmouth, or Plymouth, then, even by Mr. Windham's own avowal in parliament,—England is no more.

NEW YORK, September 2.

At the district court of the United States for the New York district, held yesterday at the state prison, William H. Burbridge was indicted for feloniously stealing a letter which was committed to his care as a clerk in the post office in this city; in which letter were three bank notes (one of 500 dollars, one of 250, and one of 50), the property of John D. Martin of this city, merchant; and which notes he was charged with destroying.

To the charge the prisoner plead *Guilty*; and the court, in consideration of his youth, (with a lenity which perhaps could not have been expected from the enormity of the offence) ordered him to receive thirty lashes upon his bare back, and to be imprisoned for the space of six months.

Capt. Stanley of the Schooner *Thomas*, arrived at Beverly from Alicante; on the 29th June, in lat. 36° 6', N. long. 11° 4', fell in with the English Malta steer, bound to England, conveyed by 4 frigates; was boarded by them, and treated politely—they informed capt. S. that the American frigates had taken a number of Tripolines.

September 15.

London and Liverpool papers to the 18th of July, were received at the office of the Daily Advertiser last evening, 6 days later than our last advices, by the ship *Merchant*, captain Lord in 42 days from Liverpool.—The following is the most important intelligence they contain.

Bonaparte has proposed terms to Louis XVIII. offering him a princely establishment on condition of his relinquishing for himself and his family all pretensions to the Crown of the Bourbons.

A Russian Squadron has arrived at Lubeck, and another is cruising in the Baltic.

The rebel leader of the Albanians, who made himself master of Cairo, has possessed himself of Lower Egypt, and opened a correspondence with the Beys in the upper provinces.

Preparations for invading England, and preparations at least equally great

for repelling the invasion continue with unabated vigour. The French generals, to whom report assigns the command of the expedition, are Messena, Lefevre, Serurier, and Angereau.

The first consul has arrived at Brussels.

July 21, at one o'clock, consols 51, omnium 12.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.

Copy of a letter from Dublin, dated Sunday 11 o'clock, 24th inst. to a merchant in this town.

"Dear Sir,

"You will be shocked to hear that we are at this moment in a more alarming situation than at any period during the unfortunate rebellion. At an early hour yesterday evening, a variety of inflammatory proclamations were distributed in every part of the town, calling on people to unite as before, in opposition to English oppression, &c. and at four o'clock, a large party forced into the lord mayor's and seized all the arms and pikes which were in the house, and about ten o'clock a general engagement took place in the neighborhood of James-street, Thomas-street and in every part of the liberty. Lord Kilwarden (the chief justice of the king's bench) coming into town about 9 o'clock, was forced out of his carriage in James-street, with his nephew and were both killed by pikes.

"Col. Brown of the 21st, and a few more officers, and several of the soldiery and yeomen have unfortunately been killed, together with a great number who appear of the very lowest order. But what is the most alarming, is that their plots have been carried on with such secrecy that they are not yet discovered, notwithstanding several prisoners were taken. Mr. Clark, of Palmerston, cotton manufacturer, was shot on Arran Quay, at 8 o'clock in the evening; and it appears there were several parties collecting, in different parts of the town at a very early hour. The privy council has been sitting at the castle these two hours past, and it is expected martial law will be proclaimed immediately. There are several gallows erected in different parts of the town, and the executions it is supposed will be innumerable, as there are about 100 prisoners taken. They do not seem to have any leader of consequence; the only one taken is a man by the name of McCabe, a publican at whose house there has been got about 1000 pikes and 600 rounds of ball cartridge. We have not yet heard of any disturbance in the country, and all the coaches have arrived this morning.

"The situation of the city is most awful. The drums beat to arms at 10 o'clock at night and continued until 12 when almost every citizen was under arms. The engagement continued until four o'clock, and within these two hours two of the 62d regiment have been killed in the neighborhood of the royal hospital."

From the *Hibernian Journal*, dated Monday July 25.

On Saturday evening last, government, having had intimation that a depot of pikes and other engines of destruction, had been made by a newly organized horde of insurgents in the vicinity of Bridgefoot-street, a detachment of cavalry had been ordered by gen. Dunn from the barracks, which were joined by a company of yeomen infantry, part of the Liberty Rangers, now under the command of the earl of Meath, having arrived at the spot where their instructions directed them, after a skirmish of a few minutes with the populace, in which a few lives were lost; a great number of pikes were found, also several combustibles, parcels of nails, fragments of iron, glass, compost clay, oakum and other materials.

With these were discovered a number of deal bark in pieces of various lengths, from 7 to 15 feet in length, with a circular cavity in each of about three inches diameter, filled with gun powder; to each aperture was applied a wooden plug, with a handle and vent hole, or receptacle for a fuse appeared on the upper surface of the timber about the middle: This machine was supposed to have been intended to aid the projected operations of setting fire to Dublin barracks. Several kegs of powder were discovered, with parcels made of four musket balls in each, and a tin tube of about two inches long, through which fire was designed to have been communi-

cated to whatever vessels was constructed to discharge them.

A suit of green uniform, with gold epaulets and a splendid embroidery was also found, and several papers by which the train of operations fixed by these deluded people, was discovered and will doubtless be prevented. Among the melancholy disasters of the night, might be reckoned the murder of lord Kilwarden, chief justice of the court of king's bench, and the rev. Arthur Wolfe, his nephew, who accompanied him with the ladies of his lordship's family, in a carriage to town. The wound he received was a large lacerated one in the side, having the appearance of being inflicted by a shot from a blunderbuss.

A privy council have been sitting yesterday at the castle, and did not break up until a late hour last night—a proclamation offering a reward of 1000l for the discovery of the murderers of lord Kilwarden, and the rev. Arthur Wolfe, had been issued, upwards of one hundred prisoners had been lodged yesterday in the new Prison in the barracks. A printed notice from the lord mayor and board of magistrates was yesterday handed about, apprising the citizens of Dublin, that from the recent disturbances, they feel it incumbent on them to reinforce the infatuation all pursuant to which it became penal, during the last rebellion, for any citizen not on military duty, to be out later than eight o'clock in the evening.

By the accounts from Dublin, all remained quiet, at four o'clock on Monday evening last.

CHARLESTON, August 23.

Extract from the log book of the English ship *Junco*, capt. Affleck, bound from Liverpool to Wilmington, N. C.

"Sunday, August 14.—At half past 12 saw a large ship in the S. E. quarter standing for us, under a press of sail—supposed her to be the French corvette *La Boyana*, having a few days previous received information that said corvette was lying at Havana, ready for sea, and bound for France—made all sail: but the winds being light, at 4 P. M. she gained upon us, and commenced firing her bow chases. To this we paid no attention, but continued to keep every sail set, in hopes to escape during the night—At 8 she appeared to be about a league and a half astern; and we soon after lost sight of her. We then threw out a cask with a lantern attached to it, in hopes she would steer for the light, and changed our course. Saw nothing further of the ship until one o'clock, when we discovered her a short distance astern of us; finding it impossible to get clear, took in all small sails, prepared for action, and at 2 o'clock hove too for him, fired a gun and hoisted a light at the mizen peak. It did not appear to be his wish to come near us until day light; but having every reason to suppose it was the corvette, we were determined to bring him to action immediately, as our ship made a noble appearance at night—and every man on board was anxious to commence the fight; knowing also that we could place reliance upon their activity and bravery—At 4 o'clock fired several guns at him, but received no return; both ships now hove too, and lay in that situation until day break, when we hoisted our ensign and pendant, and fired a gun. The frigate soon after ran up French colours, and commenced firing, which was returned by a broadside from the *Junco*; we continued in this situation, firing without a moment's cessation, for three quarters of an hour, when he hove before the wind; we did the same, and commenced firing on the other side—the action now became warm, his shot constantly flying over us, and cutting up the rigging—the frigate still keeping at a considerable distance, broadened our yards forward to approach nearer him; under a constant fire; we now received a number of shot in the hull, and a number falling on board which we found to be 32 pounds—at this time we had two men killed, the mate and one man wounded; and finding we could not beat them off, notwithstanding we fired 2 guns to their 1, at 7 o'clock struck our colours—when captain Affleck went on board, and found her to be the frigate *La Pursuivant*, commanded by citizen Willerumix, of 34 guns, 22 long 32 pounders, and 12 long nines, with 350 men, bound to France. The captain gave us credit

for the spirited resistance we had made, and treated us in the handsomest manner; allowing every man to take his clothes, and furnishing them the same allowance with the crew.—To captain Afflack he offered part of his own cabin; and endeavored to make his situation as comfortable as possible.—He declared he took the Juno for a British sloop of war, or small frigate; and was much surprised on hearing that she mounted but 18 guns and 43 men. Could not learn of any one on board the frigate being hurt by our shot; but found a great quantity of round and double-head shot on board, and many shot through her sails, &c."

NORFOLK, August 30.

By captain Vickery of the ship *Thomais*, 49 days from Gibraltar, we learn that two days before his departure news was received that the island of Sicily and city of Messina was taken possession of by the British fleet under admiral Nelson; Toulon is blockaded by 9 sail of the line; 17 prizes had been sent into Gibraltar; the emperor of Morocco has formally demanded the Tripolitan admiral's ship, alleging that the Tripolitans had risen on the remainder of the crew, and carried her to Tripoli by force.

CINCINNATI, August 17.

We understand that two Indians were lately killed in Montgomery county by a white man—the particulars as far as have come to our knowledge, are; the white man was hunting and happened to fall in with an Indian camp—the Indians appeared not very friendly, he left them—he had not went far on his way when he saw two of the Indians a head, and both taking aim at him, their guns flashed, the white man then fired and killed one, and ran upon the other and dispatched him with the butt of his gun.—It is said the white man has givenen himself up.

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, September 20.

All ranks and professions of people in Great Britain, have given proofs of the most hearty loyalty and courage, since the renewal of war with France. They tender their services to government in any way they can be useful. [Pal.]

The American seamen who have been impressed at different times during the present war, in and near London, have been liberated with the utmost promptness, upon shewing proof of their being Americans.

Mr. Ash, the celebrated performer on the German Flute, in London, among the other entertainments advertised for his benefit, announces, that he will play a CONCERTO on the Flute, in which he will introduce a Duet on ONE GERMAN FLUTE, to prove the possibility of producing related double sounds on that instrument. This may be reckoned among the phenomena of the musical world.

A letter from New London, (Connecticut), informs that the yellow fever had broke out in Norwich Landing, and that 20 persons had died of the disease since its commencement.—New London continued healthy as usual.

Citizen Sotin the French commercial agent at Savannah, goes to Baltimore, we understand, in place of Monfr. Levillain, lately deceased.—*Aug. Chron.*

Why is it that the democrats are continually making such a fuss and stir about the country? They seem to have double trouble now, to keep liberty in order, to what they had even when Mr. Adams was in power; and how is this? Was not Jefferson and the democrats to keep us in the very blaze of freedom when they got into office? Yet we are continually pestered with the noise of county meetings, township meetings, county committees, standing committees, and then come special meetings, and then addresses to unite, or liberty

will perish—next comes save the constitution and inform the people. One would suppose these folks rich, to be able to spend so much money in going to and fro, and executing public business for nothing. Surely these queer people tax themselves worse than ever government did, about which they often growl: But why don't the federalists take up these French airs too, and have their meetings and committees?—Hoot mon! They are nothing but old fashion'd trudges.—They mind their own business—Jog on in their old way. They are none of your big cuts—your experimenters on government and religion. (Trenton Fed.)

MR. RUSSEL,

The following extract contains such very important truths—so well adapted to the state of things among us—and is at the same time so well written, that it is presumed you will suffer its appearance. It is well understood, that your paper is chiefly to be given to the politics and business of this world.—The sentiments here offered, deeply affect the interest of time—and ought to influence our conduct in the daily commerce and concerns of social life—but if only a chance exists of a future scene, even your paper will not be disgraced by giving this extract a little place—a conspicuous situation is not asked, for if the lustre of this passage, will not arrest attention, and command regard—placing it even under your Boston head, will answer no purpose. A. B.

"The sceptic, who scoffs on religious subjects, who derides all revelation as an imposture, who speaks with contempt at its evidences, and without reverence of its author, who indulges himself in foolish jesting and impious blasphemy on subjects, of which every serious man who does not assent to the truth, will confess the importance; is a wretch unworthy the society of his species, and hardly deserving the common offices of humanity. There is such a vast accumulation of probabilities in favor of the truth of revealed religion, as may well make the rash paule, and the scorner dumb; and even if the evidences of christianity were not half so satisfactory as they are, still the belief of it is so nearly connected with the dearest interests of mankind, with their most refreshing hopes, and their sweetest consolations, that an unbeliever, whose bosom glows with only one spark of tenderness for his fellow creatures, would discuss its truth with levity, or load its supporter, with insult.

But a sober and humble desist even from the truth of revelation, though it may excite our concern, ought not to provoke our rage. It should rather awaken the feelings of compassion, than the virulence of scorn; it should rather produce gentleness of exhortation than intemperance of abuse. On any topics, and particularly on the weighty matters of religion, it is not becoming to speak unadvisedly with our lips. The unbelief of any man, as far as he employs no scurrility to revile, and no sophistry to shake the belief of others, is subject to the cognizance of God alone. As there is one who judgeth, we are not to pass sentence on the infidel before his time; but are to leave him, though with trembling apprehension, to the great day of account, when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed."

Manhattan Bank.—We understand that the Manhattan company have discovered a deficiency in their cash of ten thousand dollars. That deficiency appears to have taken place during the last week, and is attributed to a person in the employ of the establishment, at present absent from the city. *Morn. Chronical.*

The magistrates of the city of Montreal, from a belief that the repeated and destructive fires which have lately happened in that city, "have been the effects of design and not of chance," have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the person or persons guilty of said crime. (Telegraphic.)

Deaths in the city of New York from the 3d to the 10th instant, are 80 adults and 37 children. [ib.]

FOR THE HERALD.

To the inconsiderate Voters of Talbot County.

AN attempt to remove from every mind the prejudices contracted on the side of democracy, would be an idle waste of time, because a dispassionate investigation of the true spirit of our well framed constitution, and the best mode of administering the government, are subjects far beyond the powers of the people to comprehend, and are of so complex a nature as to occasion even without a design, considerable difference in the opinions of men of the brightest talents and most improved minds, however matured by experience. There is then no hope that they ever can be fairly considered and justly appreciated or condemned by the multitude. These are truths which the people would be wise in believing, and as wise in trusting more than they do, to the few who are educated to study them, and capable of making them yield those blessings which every prudent man may reasonably flatter himself with. However discouraging this condition of man may be, yet it is believed probable, that the people may be persuaded to be more cautious than they generally are in the disposal of their suffrages for their legislators and public officers. The prudence and foresight which most of them practise in their common concerns is evidence that they well know how necessary it is to consider things thoroughly before they act; and it is this evidence which encourages the expectation that they will at the ensuing election give a pleasing proof they can extend their prudence to matters of the greatest public importance, which involve as well the welfare of others as their own. Your passions therefore will not here be addressed, but your understandings called upon to view the plain absurdity of expecting and depending upon IGNORANCE to make good laws, or execute offices of great trust. It will be pointed out by instances so familiar as to defy dissent. The improprieties particularized shall gain every man's acknowledgment so readily, as to raise a blush or cause a sheepish look in him who shall harbor a thought of denying any one of them. These are strange assertions considering the temper of the times; yet foolishly mad as we are, there surely remains a wish with many to avoid wilfully doing any wrong in things after they are convinced they are of the first importance to themselves and their country. Under the impression of this reasonable belief, the people are requested to answer each man in his own breast, whether they can, in the face of their countrymen, be guilty of either the following instances of gross absurdity. Would any one of you, who wanted a neat set of mahogany furniture, think of applying to a cobbler to make it? Would any one of you who wanted a neat suit of clothes made, think of employing a bungling carpenter to make them? Is there any of you who would engage a brick-layer to make him a good watch? Or is there a man amongst you, who having a disputed claim to real and personal property, would fee a well-digger to defend and carry it through the forms of law? Let him who can, answer yes, and act so. No, the folly of such conduct is too big with absurdity. Reason and a sense of shame forbid it. His feelings, as a rational being, frown too sternly upon every idea of a confession so absurd. Can any of you, then, after being made so sensible of the strange folly of applying to a cobbler to make a neat set of mahogany furniture, or, &c. &c. &c. feel the slightest inclination to give your vote to William Rose and William Meluy as your legislators?—What know they of making laws more than a cobbler of mahogany furniture? Seriously consider how much better they are qualified to discharge the trust they solicit you for, than the poor cobbler would be to execute what you would solicit of him. I forbear to touch their characters: It would be odious, and too much like your great Leader and his friend the Sod-man, who delude you, and distract your minds with misrepresentations and bare-faced falsehoods, and keep the tranquility of the county continually disturbed. As a farmer, the one may be respected, and as a money making man, the world perhaps may admire the success of the other. It is their

want of understanding sufficient to make laws I wish you to object to them; for remember good laws are as necessary to protect you from the vast variety of injuries which men may afflict you with, as it is for you to have houses to shelter you from the various inclemencies of the weather.

A Thoughtful Citizen.

September 17, 1803.

Tilden's Farm

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 300 acres, pleasantly situated, a mile and an half on the North East Branch of Longford's Bay, of course few rails are necessary for its inclosure, abounding with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, on which is a two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor; a good apple orchard, and a variety of other good fruits.—There will be sown in nice order above sixty bushels of red chaff bearded Wheat, and possession given on or before the first day of January next. There is also a good Herring Fishery, which may be purchased with the farm, or it will be reserved.

It is unnecessary to say more, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises: To accommodate the purchaser, stock of all kinds and farming utensils may be had with it. For terms apply to the subscriber,

JERE NICOLS.

Kent county,

Sept. 10th, 1803.

88 4w5

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

CANAL.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Christians Bridge, on the 16th July, 1803—Ordered,

That a second or further payment of Ten Dollars on each share in this Company be requested of the subscribers to be made on or before the first of December next, to either of the following persons.

Joshua Gilpin	Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall	Wilmington.
Kinsey Johns	Newcastle.
George Gale	Cecil county, Md.
Samuel Chew	Chestertown.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares are also in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

By order of the Board,

JOSEPH TATNALL, President.

Sept. 20, 1803.

88 1 Dec.

Just received, and now for sale at this Office, "A Sermon on the Nature and Object of a Gospel Ministry. Preached before the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, on the 2d, day of June, 1803, by JAMES KEMP, D. D." [price, 25 cents.] Extract from the minutes of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the State of Maryland.

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the Rev. Dr. KEMP, for his Sermon preached before them this day, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication."

N. B. The Copy Right has been presented by the Author to the Benevolent Society, established in the City of Baltimore.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for the condemnation of a stream to establish a Grist Mill—the stream is situated on Secretary's Creek on Great Choptank in the county of Dorchester.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

September, 14, 1803.

88.

Valuable Farm

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent for the ensuing year the farm whereon he at present resides (Head of Wye) there are three fields of about one hundred and eighty thousand corn hills, independent of the lots, some of which are in a high state of cultivation; the improvements in good order, with a well of most excellent water in the yard.

Should I not rent this property by the 1st. October, I shall want an Overseer to reside there. JAMES BORDLEY. Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 89

From the BALANCE.
E'ER lovely Laura's face I knew,
Contentment crown'd my cot;
My cares of life, alas! were few—
Vain pomp I envy'd not.

The rosy hours flew swift away,
I pip'd with merry glee,
No lark that hail'd the rising day
Was half so gay or free.

Remembrance paints the pleasing scene
When first she won my heart;
Her beauteous face, her graceful mein,
Shone unadorned by art.

Now lonely wandering thro' the grove,
My bosom fill'd with care,
I tune my pipe to hapless love,
And mourn for my sweet fair.

The wretch inclin'd on Afric's coast,
More freedom knows than I;
Content is fled, bliss'd peace is lost,
In vain I heave the sigh.

Come thou, sweet hope and soothe my
grief,
Thy smiles oft cheer my breast;
'Tis thou alone can'st give relief,
And make a lover blest.

TO BE RENTED,
A CONVENIENT dwelling house
and kitchen, situate on Dover
street. The said dwelling house has a
good cellar, two rooms and a passage
below stairs, and three rooms above.
Possession will be given on the first day
of October next, if required. For
terms apply to the subscriber.

TRISTRAM BOWDLE.
September 6, 1803. 86 3

TO BE RENTED,
And Possession given on the first of October,
A CONVENIENT Two Story
House and Lot, situated on West
street:—There are two rooms below
and three above, a kitchen and cellar
under the whole House. A Stable
and Smoak House will also be put up.
For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.
Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 ff.

THIS is to give notice, that the
subscriber of Talbot county, in
Maryland, hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Talbot county, in Ma-
ryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of NICHOLAS MARTIN,
the younger, late of Talbot county,
aforesaid, deceased, with the last Will
and Testament of the said NICHOLAS
MARTIN, thereunto annexed.—All
persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof,
to the subscriber, on or before the first
Monday of March next; they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all
benefit of the said estate. Given un-
der my hand this 25th day of August,
in the year of our Lord eighteen hun-
dred and three. 85 6w

EDWARD MARTIN, Adm'r.

Boarding & Lodging.

MRS. PRIMROSE
RESPECTFULLY informs those
Parents and Guardians who are
disposed to send their Children to the
Academy at Easton, that she has ta-
ken a house in Dover-street, where
she would accommodate on reasonable
terms three or four genteel boys by
the year.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT
VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a
number of my Fellow-Citizens, I of-
fer myself as a Candidate to represent
you in the next General Assembly. I
claim no merit from former services;
but if from your knowledge of me,
you think I can render you any ser-
vice, I will cheerfully serve you to
the best of my abilities.—If any other
person offers, who will serve you with
more zeal, or is more attached to
your interest, I beg you to elect him;
for I assure you that I have no views
separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A FEW TICKETS for the benefit of
WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in
Somerset county, are now for sale at this
Office.—Price Five Dollars.—Highest
Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars.—In the
2d class, 2000 Dollars.

The Subscriber has just received from the
Patent Ware House of Richard Lee,
& Co. New York, a fresh supply of
Genuine

Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

Dr. Hahn's Anti Billious Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating su-
perfluous bile and preventing its
morbid secretion—removing obstinate
costiveness—restoring and amending
the appetite—producing a free perspi-
ration, thereby preventing colds, fe-
vers, and are esteemed a valuable pre-
ventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases
of the Eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.
A long eulogium on the virtues of
this medicine is unnecessary, it never
having failed in many thousand cases—
not one in a hundred has had occasion
to take more than one bottle, and num-
bers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible re-
medy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obsti-
nate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore
throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures
than all the other medicines ever be-
fore made public—in rheumatism,
gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable
thro'out Europe as an invaluable cosme-
tic, perfectly innocent and free from
corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
basis of other lotions,) and unparal-
leled efficacy in preventing and remov-
ing blemishes of every kind, particu-
larly freckles, pimples, inflammatory
redness, scurfs, itters, ring-
worms, sun burns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine German Cornplaster,

An intallible remedy for Corns, spee-
dily removing them root and branch,
without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent &
mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its
operation, cannot injure the youngest
infant, should no worms exist in the bo-
dy, but will, without pain or griping,
cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and there-
by prevent the production of worms
and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable
medicine for the speedy relief and per-
manent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures,
juvenile indiscretions, residence in a
climate unfavorable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, fre-
quent intoxication, or any other de-
structive intemperance—the unskillful
or excessive use of mercury—the dif-
ferences peculiar to females at a certain
period of life—bad lyings in, &c.

Various other patent Medicines besides those
enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general
supply of genuine drugs, perfumes,
spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he
will sell at the most reduced prices.—
Orders from the country will be
promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.

Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

An Overseer

Wanted for the ensuing Year,

ON the subscriber's estate at Hunt-
ing Creek—A single man will
be preferred, who can come well re-
commended for honesty and industry.

STANLY B. LOOCKERMAN.
Hunting Creek, Sept. 6, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED.

On a Lease for three years from the first
day of next January.

A PLANTATION

BELONGING to Mrs. ENNALLS,
situated in Poplar Neck, in Caro-
line county, containing about a hun-
dred thousand corn hills in each shift.
Two Overseers will be wanted on her
estate for the ensuing year. Applica-
tions may be made in my absence to
Mr. John Vickers, at Shoal Creek.

CH. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 30, 1803. 85 8w

By Virtue of the last will and testament of
ANDREW SKINNER ENNALLS, late
of the city of Baltimore, will be sold,
all that tract or parcel of LAND, ly-
ing in Dorchester county, within four
miles of Cambridge, and now in the
occupation of Samuel Cook, containing
884 acres, or thereabouts.—

THE above Land will be sold on a
credit of one, two and three
years, bearing interest from the date,
together or in lots, as may best suit the
purchaser or purchasers—if not sold at
private, it will be offered at public
sale, on Monday the 24th day of Octo-
ber next, at Cambridge. Any person
desirous of purchasing will apply to
Joseph Martin, of Talbot county, or to
Thomas Coulson, of Dorchester coun-
ty, who will shew the lands, plat, and
title deeds.

LEAH HICKS ENNALLS, Ex'rx.
JOSEPH MARTIN, & } Truf-
THOMAS COULSON, } tees.
August 23, 1803. 84 ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I
intend to apply to the general
assembly of Maryland, at their next
session, praying an act of insolvency, to
discharge me from debts, which from
a variety of misfortunes, I am unable
to pay. DANIEL KNOCK.
Kent county, Aug 23, 1803. 84 6w

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the sub-
scriber hath obtained from the or-
phan's court of Somerset county, in Mary-
land, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of
Somerset county, deceased.—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased, are
hereby warned to exhibit the same, with
the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on
or before the 10th day of February next;
they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of said estate. Given un-
der my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno
Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r.

with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the
Eastern Shore, of a report circulating
there, that it was my intention to decline
the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg
leave to assure my friends, and the public
generally, that no intimation of the kind
has at any time fallen from me, and that
all those who may be pleased to entrust
their property to my care, may rely on every
exertion being made for their interest,
by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 ff.

JAMES TROTH,

Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the
stock and materials of Mr. Benja-
min Wilomott, intends carrying on the a-
bove business, in all its various branches,
and from his knowledge in the line of his
profession, and a determination to pay the
strictest attention to such orders as he may
be favoured with hopes to render general
satisfaction.—

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED BY THE YEAR.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recom-
mending to the attention of the public, and
his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth
who will continue the Watch and Clock
Making Business in the shop that he occu-
pied. BENJAMIN WILLMOTT
Easton, OR. s. 1802. 12 m. —49.

SEVERAL Negroes wanted to pur-
chase, for life or term of years.—

—ALSO—

a few COWS of the White Breed, in
prime order, and 100 Sheep for sale.

Inquire of the Printer, with
whom a line may be left.
Wye, August 1, 1803. 82

Dry Goods.

Just arrived and now for sale opposite
the New Market House, Easton, the
following Articles, viz.

A NUMBER of pieces of dark
Chintzes, do. Muslins of various
qualities—a few pieces of Nankeen
and Linen, do. India Handkerchiefs,
do. Black Morocco and Kid Shoes, to-
gether with many other articles of
Merchandise too tedious to mention
—All which the subscriber will sell on
the most reduced terms.

THOMAS FIELD.

September 6, 1803. 86

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of JOHN JONES, late of Talbot
county, deceased, are requested to
make immediate payment to the sub-
scribers.—And all persons having claims
against the said estate, are requested to
make them known, to.

ANN JONES, Adm'r.
JOHN JONES, Adm'r.
of John Jones.

Talbot county, }
30th Aug. 1803. } 85 ff.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be
pleased to accept of my most
respectful Acknowledgments for their
former support and suffrages in my
favor, and for their polite and civil
deportment to me ever since I have
been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all
the Citizens of Talbot that I am a
Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE
at the ensuing Election, and hereby
respectfully solicit the Honor of their
Suffrages and Support.—I have en-
deavoured to conduct myself in such
a manner as to be as little oppressive
to the Poor as possible, and as indul-
gent to the People at large as the na-
ture of my Office and Duty would al-
low me to be: If, Gentlemen, you
should think me worthy of a further
continuance of your Favors, you will
no doubt act as free and independent
Men, and will confer on me the Honor
of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received
COLOGNE MILL STONES,
from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches;
French and Nova-Scotia Plaster,
which may be had of them ground, or
in the lump. They have also on hand
best Lancaster county clover seed;
brown sugars of the first quality by
the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of
all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE: HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.
Baltimore, County wharf,
October 2. 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT
FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF
LAND,

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek,
about four miles from Prince's Anne
in Somerset County. There is on said
Lands a large brick dwelling-house, two
stories high, with an entry and three good
rooms on a floor; the out houses are all
good; The place has been some years re-
nted, and of course out of repair as to the
inclosures. It is among the handsomest
situations in that county, and it cannot be
exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore
for the finest timber. If the lands are
not sold by the 2d Monday of January
next, they will be laid off in lots of about
five hundred acres each, to suit purcha-
sers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Weco-
moco River, of about seven hundred acres
of land, with a grist mill, situated by the
upper ferry. To prevent any unneces-
sary application for that, I will not take
less than twenty dollars per acre. A
part of the purchase money will be required
on the sale, that will be small, a long cre-
dit will be given for the balance, on giv-
ing bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.
N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives
near the lands on Mani River, will shew
the same to any person desirous of see-
ing them.

H. W.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.



EASTERN SHORE

INTELLIGENCER.

EASTON: (MARYLAND,) Published every Tuesday Morning, by JAMES COWAN.

[VOL. XIVth.]

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1803.

[No. 689.]

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.
Democratic Inconsistency.

The self-styled Republicans of this State have been in the constant practice of ignorantly or wickedly violating, in their conduct, what, in theory, they profess to be the fundamental principles of their creed. Whether they calculate on impunity from the stupidity of their adherents, or the forbearance of their opponents, is not for us to determine. They indeed must be wretchedly blind and credulous, or excessively charitable to human imperfection, who do not perceive in their behaviour and professions an irreconcilable variance—a variance which must be the effect either of consummate stupidity, or of intolerable impudence. A measure recently adopted by this sect in the city and county of Philadelphia is of this complexion. We allude to a self-created tribunal called, “A Committee of Conference,” the objects of which are of a nature so extraordinary, as to command some animadversion.

It will have been observed, that in all the late elections of this State, the number of candidates among the democratic party have been very disproportionate to the office; and that, even for the most diminutive public employments, there has been something more like a confused scramble, than a fair, open competition. At one time we counted not less than ten suitors for the trifling office of Coroner; and there are now on the list for sheriff, twelve or fifteen applicants all of the democratic sect, and all, in some degree, supported and encouraged by a section of the party.

We shall not pretend to account for this extreme redundancy of public spirit; nor will we dare to doubt the capacity of the individuals concerned. We admit, notwithstanding, that according to the spirit of our government, every citizen has an uncontrollable right to offer himself to the suffrages of the people; and it is equally the inalienable right of the people to determine upon the comparative claims of the respective candidates. If there be any republicanism, it consists in the exercise of these rights. Whenever these prerogatives are destroyed or impaired, then corruption commences; and freedom of suffrage degenerates into vassalage. This reasoning, we presume, will not be opposed by the Democrats of the city and county. Let us then apply it to their conduct, in the transaction to which we have alluded.

There are now, say, ten candidates, on the list for the office of Sheriff, all of whom, on the score of politics, (and this latterly is the most requisite) are equally entitled to the suffrages of the party. It is certain, that of these ten, but one can be elected to the office. The question then naturally occurs, who shall decide on that one? The answer to this enquiry, we hope, is full as natural. Our State and general governments are erected on the principle of elective franchise. Our noisy democrats, have over and over again repeated, that all honours, employments and authorities spring from the people. Let them then admit this pervading principle to have its operation in this case: let the people, those sole arbiters of sovereignty—let them, we say, amidst the contentions of ten of their own members, decide who shall be the organ for the executing the general will. This measure is certainly the

dictate of sound republican democracy. But what is the conduct of the professors of these doctrines? It is, in fact, an absolute denial of these points, viz. 1st, the right of every citizen to offer himself to the public favor; 2d, the equal right of every freeman to vote agreeably to his own choice and judgment.

That this is the effect of the measure established by the Committee of conference, is fully demonstrated by their own words, in their threatening call on the candidates for the Sheriff's office: They are,

“Resolved—That every democratic citizen who has applied or may be nominated for the office of Sheriff, or County Commissioner, be requested to forward a letter, directed to the chairman of this committee, before Wednesday next, the 24th inst. pledging himself to abide by the decision of this committee.”

“Resolved, That if any citizen in nomination do not comply with the foregoing resolution, his name shall be stricken from the list of candidates.”

Here then is an attempt, by five or six individuals, possessing no peculiar powers, and endowed with no more than ordinary knowledge, to dictate to thirty or forty thousand people, on a subject to which the most common intellect is equal!—It is, in the first instance, saying, to nine of the ten candidates, “relinquish your pretensions!—It is true, you are of the same party with ourselves, and for what we know, you may be as well or better qualified to serve as Sheriff, than the person whom we chose to select:—but we have private or other considerations for making the preference.—If you resist our demand, we hereby banish you from the circle of our party, and all your hopes of advancement hereafter shall be extinguished.” Such is the language addressed to candidates for public office: We are at a loss which most to condemn, the impudence by which it is dictated, or the servility which can submit to it.

In the second place, it is saying to the people—to the foreign people, “There is now ten men each willing and anxious to serve you as Sheriff: they are all good democrats, equally faithful and true; but perhaps not all equally qualified; but on this point your understandings are not able to determine. We will do this difficult office for you. We will single out the fit character, and woe unto any of you who shall object to our choice!” Such is the true light in which this transaction must be viewed by every individual who will allow himself to reflect. We could add much more on the subject, but our room will not permit us at present.

FROM THE PROMPTER.

A PERIODICAL PUBLICATION.

INCONSTANCY OF THE POPULACE.

The Israelites, during their journey in the wilderness and the conquest of Canaan, were conducted by able generals and wise statesmen, whose minds were illuminated, and whose hands were strengthened by divine influence. Even under the guidance of these leaders, they often murmured, and sometimes revolted.

After the conquest, the Israelites were governed, for a long period, by wise men, under the name of judges, who headed their armies, and admini-

stered justice in their tribunals.—During the lives of Joshua and of the elders, who had been witnesses to the astonishing events, which had attended their migration from Egypt, and settlement in the land of Canaan, the Israelites for the most part adhered to the worship of the true God, and observed the laws of Moses. But no sooner were these venerable men deceased, than the people, ever restless and seeking change, deserted the principles of their religion, and followed after other gods. And during a period of nearly four hundred years, they were punished by continual wars with the remains of the nations, which were unsubdued, and could not be reconciled to the invaders.

At length, the Israelites grew weary of a republican government. They had some cause of discontent; for the sons of Samuel, whom he had appointed to administer the government in his old age, were accused of “taking bribes, and perverting judgment.”—But why change the form of government? If rulers are corrupt, remove them; but must the whole system be changed, because bad men are in power?

Other reasons, however, existed.—The elders assembled, and desired Samuel to make them a king to judge them—“like all the nations.”—This is the temper of man. He thinks if he can but place himself in the condition of his neighbors, he shall better his situation and be satisfied. Vain expectation!

The Israelites might have had an apology for their wish to alter their form of government, in the factions, corruption and infidelity which existed under the judges. And it is a melancholy truth that, republics have been torn in pieces by factions inflamed under daring, unprincipled leaders. But it is the natural disposition of men, when pressed by private calamity, to seek an alleviation in a change of public affairs: Ambitious men avail themselves of this disposition, encourage it with new hopes, and turn the popular uneasiness to their own account.

The Israelites, not content with a popular government, petition for a king. The Romans, oppressed by a king, abolished royalty; and placed the executive authority in the hands of consuls. Not long satisfied with consuls, they insisted on military tribunes—at the end of forty or fifty years, this expedient no longer pleased them, and the consulship was restored.

The English, harassed with the tyrannical measures of a king, brought him to the block, and fought themselves into a government, which they called a commonwealth.—But in fact, into a military despotism. In twelve years, they discovered that the new-fangled government was not so good as the old one, and invited to the throne, the son of the king they had beheaded.

The French too wanted a republic.—They had heard much of the freedom of republics, and thought to make a free government, as easy as a lawyer draws a declaration, or a mason raises a stack of chimneys. Alas! a free government among an unlettered people, in a populous country, with numerous overgrown cities, abounding in vice and mobs! As well may we expect the fur of the ermine to grow on the back of a wolf.—France tried four or five republican forms of government—engendered by theory or ignorance—

nourished by murder, banishments, confiscation, and civil war; but the brats were soon destroyed by factions, with all their fathers and god-fathers—at last a new monarchy sprung up, in the person of a general, under the name of a consul—and France is governed by an army.

When all men grow wise, government, to be good, must spring out of the circumstances, wants, habits, opinions of the people to be governed—it must grow up with them—be accommodated to them—and then it will suit them. Savages want little or no government—an independent agricultural people accustomed to be free, and to rule themselves by their delegates, will have a republican government—no power can impose upon them a different form. A populous nation, with many great commercial and manufacturing cities, an ignorant, dependent commonalty, and a rich nobility, proud, factious and corrupt—must submit to a monarch. The progress is slow and regular, but certain. It is as incident to man, as growth and decay to a tree. Though every stage of society, from the wild independence of the Mohawks and Chippawas, to the abject condition of the humble subjects of the Mogul, the form and the spirit of the government must and will be adapted to the genius and habits of the nations. All nations begin with a simple; and end with a complex system—they begin in freedom, and end in slavery. They are unwilling at first to obey their own will in the laws, but they end in submission to the will of masters. In government, in manners, in science, in arts, changes are necessary and useful—but they should be slow and invited by circumstances.—Violent innovations are commonly useless—often pernicious. Let men listen to scripture, and learn to be wise.

LONDON, July 26.

Letters from Hanover of the 11th instant state, that 15,000 French troops are to occupy the district of Lauenburgh, for whose use the magazines established there for the Hanoverian army will now be appropriated.

From Naples of the 2d it is stated, that Lord Nelson had signified to the king of Naples that he had orders from his court to treat the two Sicilies as an enemy's country, if French troops should enter them.—It is stated nevertheless that the French ambassador at Naples had notified that the Neapolitan government would be expected to provide for 15,000 French troops in that territory during the war.

In consequence of the refusal of the court of Vienna, to shut its ports on the Adriatic against the English, the French are said to be very busily employed in the harbours of Ancona and Otranto, in fitting out flotillas with the hope of expectation of excluding the vessels of this country from the whole of the Adriatic.

Scarcely had the Grand Signior recovered from the alarm occasioned by the news of the occupation of Cairo by the Albanians, than he received intelligence that a banditti had laid siege to Adrianople. To add to the misfortunes of the Porte, Wallachia has been in a great measure desolated by a numerous band of robbers.

The Helvetic Diet was opened on the 4th, when several propositions were made by General Ney and the Italian Plenipotentiary, relative to the forming of Swiss regiments to be placed in

in the pay of the French and Italian republic.

By a neutral vessel arrived from Holland, we are informed that a French officer, who is called a commissary, with 25 men, are stationed at all the sea ports in Holland, to inspect such cargoes as may be imported into that country, and such goods as shall be discovered to be English, are to be confiscated for the use of the republic.

The following is a copy of the letter which Mr. Forbes, consul of the United States in Hamburg, sent to the captains of his nation:

HAMBURG, July 11.

"SIR,

"The blockade of the Elbe by the English has been officially announced to the government of this city. In so serious a crisis as the present, it is of consequence to the interest of our owners most strictly to observe, not only the laws as they have been acknowledged by the respective nations, but also those laws as they have been laid down by the principal maritime powers. I therefore advise you not to take any more goods on board; to procure the best certificates, that what you have already loaded has been shipped and loaded before the blockade of the Elbe was known, and to hasten your departure as much as possible.

"I am, &c.

"JOHN FORBES."

July 27.

The bill for arming the nation was yesterday passed in the house of lords, and the commons afterwards agreed to some amendments which the upper house had made in it, and it will this day receive the royal assent by commission. Not a moment, we are satisfied, will be lost in carrying it into execution.

Ministers have wisely adopted the suggestions of col. Crawford in the house of commons, so ably supported by Mr. Pitt, and a line of field fortifications will be drawn round London, in case of necessity, which will render it secure from every hostile attempt. The plan was formed during the last war, under that able and experienced officer David Dundas. Such preparations will be made as will enable the population of the capital and the adjacent districts to throw up these lines in a very short period. We have no right to despise or neglect any precaution that can add to our means of defence—Let us persevere in the spirit and activity that now happily pervade the country, and victory is ensured to us.

Yesterday a meeting was held upon the royal exchange of the merchants, bankers and traders of the metropolis, and a more numerous and truly respectable meeting was never held in any city in the known world. Mr. Jacob Bosanquet was called to the chair, and addressed the meeting in a most animated and patriotic speech. A declaration was proposed, and adopted by the declaration of the sentiments of the meeting, which cannot fail to be read by the whole country with approbation, and which is calculated to produce the most salutary and inspiring effects. While it will feed the glorious flame of enthusiasm that now pervades the whole empire, it will convince the Corsican despot that the character of a British trader is of a different nature from what he would represent it. I will shew him, that at the same time that British merchants are employed in the honourable pursuit of commerce, they cherish a patriotism and possess a military spirit which freemen only can feel.

Mr. Lye, of Bath, has offered to furnish 20 filled wagons, and 150 horses in case of invasion.

The Bristol volunteers amount to upwards of eleven hundred men. A camp consisting of ten thousand men, is to be formed on Leigh Down, near Bristol.

On Sunday last a very numerous and respectable meeting was held in the parish church of Great Waltham, in Essex, immediately after divine service, for the purpose of enrolling the names of such men as chose to come forward with an offer of their services to defend the country at this alarming crisis. The names of about two hundred men were immediately enrolled to serve as infantry, and some few men as cavalry, in addition to the second troop of Essex yeomanry, commanded by captain Tufnell.

Similar proceedings took place on the same day in several parishes of Surrey, Hertford, and Berks, and the same loyal spirit every where animated both old and young, who cheerfully came forward and offered their services at this critical juncture.

The inhabitants of St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury, have resolved to form themselves into such classes as may unite neighbours in different parishes—a resolution which appears to meet with universal approbation.

Government has refused to accept the services of the temple association. In case of invasion they are to stipulate that their services might not be commanded beyond the distance of ten miles from the metropolis.

Yesterday the following ships were ordered into commission at Plymouth, viz.

Triton, of 32 guns, Childers, of 14. Suffisante, of 14. Gun boats, Fleete, Boxer, Fearless.

LONDON, August 7.

It is now understood that the dispatches received yesterday from Lord Nelson, on board the Amphion, off Toulon, announce that the British ship joined the British Squadron on the 8th ult. and unexpectedly found the French in that harbour, and to him in force. There can be no doubt of his lordship's giving a good account of them should they hazard a rencontre.

A letter from Boulogne, dated July 28, states—"We have heard of your preparations in England to receive us—get on as fast as you can or you will be too late.—The alertness of our people employed in the several yards, never had a parallel. I reckon 11,000 ship carpenters, and their necessary assistants, labourers, &c. employed here, and at Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend, besides those at work on the boats preparing at Bruges, Ghent and Antwerp.

"At Boulogne we have thirty six gun boats ready, each carrying three heavy ordnance, two fore and one aft; besides 152 of what we call flat bottomed boats, but they are now generally rounded below and keeled. In three weeks time we expect to have many more in a state of perfect readiness.

"At Calais several of the floating batteries that opposed Lord Nelson, when he attacked Bologne, are now fitting up, and about 70 boats, that will carry 150 men each.

"At Dunkirk and the adjacent canals, there are 74 gun boats ready, with remarkably heavy ordnance, and not less than 120 boats for carrying men. They count upon being able to send 400 of these vessels (great and small) to sea in less than three weeks.

"Ostend—The gun boats, floating batteries, and vessels for carrying soldiers, that are now and will be completed during the present month amount to 487.

N. B. They work here during the whole of the moonlight nights.

"I cannot, at present, exactly ascertain what number of men are employed at Bruges and Ghent; but they are extremely numerous. Perhaps in a few days I shall be able to inform you with precision as to the number and quantity of the vessels already completed, are now building at these places.

In Holland, I understand, they curse us (the French) in secret from their wretched souls; but that is of no consequence. They must supply us with vessels sufficient to transport 30,000 men to England, or they know the consequences.

"You will be invaded in four quarters—I have heard in five. Have you a fleet to meet the whole at sea? If not you must fight hard on shore, or it will shortly be all up with old England.—Look to your dollars (our correspondent we suppose meant guineas.) Certainly this is one of the most important areas in the history of man.—How it will terminate Heaven alone can tell.

"Adieu, my worthy friend, for I shall always call you so, although you are unfortunately an Englishman."

August 8.

From Havre de Grace, say letters, 70,000 men, on board a fleet consisting of gun boats and other vessels of various denominations, sail in a direction, as nearly as possible, for the Suffolk Coast. They are to land, if possible near Brighton.

From Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk,

Ostend, and Holland, the several flotillas are to proceed to the opposite shore, without making any junction during the passage; nor are they to make any attempt to assail each other, in case of an attack by the British fleet, but to proceed directly for the English coast.

We therefore learn by these dispatches the several points where it is proposed a landing shall take place, and which seem to be confined to Sussex, Kent and Essex.—Such of the armies as are fortunate enough to get footing on the English shores are to make a junction with every possible dispatch, and afterwards fighting their way to the British metropolis.

It is likewise positively asserted that Bonaparte will command the invading armies in person and that he hath not yet arranged his staff, nor appointed the generals who are to act under him. It is, however, believed, that general Vandame will have a distinguished command in the enterprise, and sail in the division with the premier consul.

"P. S. You may be assured the whole of these divisions will sail when the evenings increase in length, and the nights are dark."

THE HERALD.

EASTON,

TUESDAY MORNING, September 27.

We cannot pass by a junto of Democrats, in this town, of late, without hearing a wish that Bonaparte may revolutionize England. The inference from these wishes must be, that they approve of the political system of Bonaparte, in preference to that adopted by the English. Should we compare the Republican Monarchy of England with the simple government so strongly recommended by the first consul, we should be able to judge whether the advocates of this usurper are so sincerely the friends of liberty, as their professions bespeak them. The fact is, their partiality to, and justification of Bonaparte is an additional evidence of what federalists have uniformly asserted, and what is known to be the case by every candid reflecting man in America.—That those who have been, for years, incessantly noising abroad their love of liberty, and the rights of the sovereign people, are, at heart, the most overbearing and despotic among us. They long for a government which shall allow of but one opinion in the country. They are continually boasting that it will, ere long, be the case. They justify the restraint lately laid upon the press. Such are obviously the wishes of the leading democrats. It remains to be proved, how far such destructive views will progress in a country which has had much to say of its spirit of liberty and diffusion of information.

[Repertory.]

Captain Collet informs, the utmost attention is paid to the rights of American teamen in London; for though there is the greatest demand for men, and the most rigorous press is carried on in that place, so that even landmen are not spared, when they can get hold of them, yet when ever an American has been taken in the general sweep, and has afterwards produced his protection, or made it appear by other substantial proof that he was an American citizen, he has been liberated.

[Phil. True Amer.]

By the mails since our last, we perceive, with infinite regret, the commencement of those scenes which so lately distracted Ireland. Whatever may be the causes of murmur which affect the people of that unhappy island, we cannot but lament that such a moment has been chosen to manifest their discontent. The English government cannot, at present with safety, temporize with its own subjects; it is under the absolute necessity of adopting the strongest measures; and we greatly fear, if it shall be found that the affair embraces any other part of the island than merely the capital, that recourse to the most coercive means will be had, on the part of administration. We regret this circumstance for another reason. Our opinions on the nature of the present contest between Great Britain and France, are well

known. If such a disposition as has been manifested by the people of Dublin, should be found to extend generally throughout the country, it will be every way impossible for the government to avail itself of the national strength in that portion of its dominion, by arming the people in opposition to a foreign foe; even though it should not be necessary to detach from her general system of defence, a large part of her regular troops, to quell and awe the insurgents. Every way considered as it affects the government, the circumstance is, at this moment, lamentable: and as it relates to the people of Ireland, it is dreadful indeed. That they have never been subdued in their sentiments, is evident; but that they never adopted those means which could insure success to the cause in which they embarked so much, was from the very commencement of the first rebellion discovered by all those who entered upon it, as leaders; who, almost to a man retired from the contest, fled the country, or threw themselves upon the mercy of the government; and left their poor, ignorant, deluded, and deserted followers, to abide the pelting of the pitiless storm. We cannot think that they are any thing better organized now than formerly. And if martial law should once more be proclaimed, their fate must be ten times more deplorable than it ever was before.

[Anti. Democrat]

FOR THE HERALD.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

I HAVE read a piece in the Star of the 13th inst. which seems to degrade a party of citizens that assembled themselves together to hear the sentiments of the Candidates who have offered their services for Talbot county, under the firm of the Federal Constitution, which firm every illiterate man perfectly knows was conceived by congress immediately after our glorious revolution. The other party has styled themselves republicans under a cloak of hypocrisy, to defraud and scrutinize upon our wholesome republican government, which sect of people are beneath the dignity which they have thought proper to assume. Now, candid reader, give me leave to lay before you the ungentle behaviour of this last class of people—likewise to open the eyes of those who seemingly appear to be blind, like Esau who sold his birth right unto Jacob for a mess of porridge. This is Jacob who offered to explain to the voters of Bay side, in St. Michael's, the great benefit that the poor have experienced since the administration of Mr. Jefferson took place, by taking off the duties on carriages, slaves, stills, loaf sugar, &c. &c. Now my brethren, look into this matter discreetly, and you may easily discern the policy of these jacobins, who are endeavoring to rob you as Jacob rob'd Esau. Now let us reason the case a little—Have the poor in general got carriages, slaves, or stills? No—Therefore what good have they done for the poor in taking off the aforesaid duties? Had they knock'd off the duties on brown sugar, coffee, tea, and salt, they then would have done some service to the poor, but these they have taken off is only to enrich their own treasury. This much I think will suffice to open the eyes of the blind.—I shall now proceed to lay before you what I first proposed, viz. to shew you the ungentle behaviour of those jacobins at St. Michael's, on the 10th inst. who I presume thought there was no person present who had a liberal education, or was able to distinguish the difference between a blackguard discourse, from one that was delivered to the people in a proper, decent, genteel manner. I think this Jacob much resembles Hamon, who erected a gallows for Mordecai the Jew, and was hanged thereon himself; for he has provok'd the silent tombs of the dead—Yea, and even dares to vindicate a cause too cruel for a man of honor to explain—he has plainly uttered words that abjure the very heavens to condemn him; he declares that his secret mind is to gain a fortune for his offspring, if the jaws of hell were ready to devour him—(remember man the hour of death.) Who then can place any confidence in a monster like this? There is also another kind of a creature who has thought proper to place in a public newspaper, of the entertainment of Touch Pot Touch Penny, and complaints of the entertain-

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ment that was prepared. Had this ravenous wolf give himself time to look round, he perhaps would have been enough for those at home and for those from abroad. This much I think may suffice that tantalizing scribbler of the grinning pig.

[A BAY-SIDE REPUBLICAN.]

To the Freemen of Talbot County.

A NEW Hand Bill of the 21st inst. having appeared signed by Mr. J. Gibbon, stating that the charges which he had made against me were all proved at our public discussion on Tuesday last, I am compelled by truth and a sense of justice to myself to say, that I believe there was not an individual who heard the discussion that was not convinced by the testimony I adduced, that I was justly and honourably acquitted. Those members of the Methodist Church who heard me, have done me the honor to say that I was fairly acquitted, and men of different politics who were there, have all agreed that I was unjustly charged, and that my evidence was sufficient to convince any man who was open to conviction. The only thing I regret is, that every voter in Talbot county was not there; they would then have witnessed and pronounced my just acquittal, and Mr. Gibbon would then have had no further hopes to play off his old tricks of deceiving the people.

1st. The Rev. Mr. Hugh Works, a respectable member of the Methodist Church, certified that he saw nothing improper in my conduct on the day alluded to at the quarterly yearly meeting at the Trap. Mr. Robert Martin, Mr. Chaplain, and Mr. John Dickinson, certify the same—Mr. Robert Martin further certifies, that I left the meeting house with him, which was about one o'clock; and Mr. Samuel Stevens certifies I dined with him at his house, that day, and left there about four o'clock in the evening—Mr. R. Street (Tavern keeper at the Trap,) certifies I was at his house between four and five o'clock in the evening; that there was no disorderly person at his house during the evening except one man, who he believes was intoxicated before I got there; and further says my bill with him for that day did not exceed one dollar, out of which the price of food for two horses was taken, and the rest was expended chiefly in toddy at tavern rates. I now ask any man of common sense if this was liquor sufficient to intoxicate from twelve to twenty persons, and make them disorderly? But Mr. Constable, one of the persons who made the bustle, certifies that he did not taste any of my liquor at all; and Mr. Edward Martin, the other person engaged in the affray, certifies that he did not see me that day or that night. There was no meeting during the little time I was at the Trap that evening, and I left the Trap about sun-set, (which was before the night meeting) as Mr. Daniel Martin, Mr. W. H. Goldsborough, and Mr. R. Street all certify. Several other respectable men corroborate this statement by their certificates, viz. Messrs. William Lowry, John Tripp, William Street, W. H. Goldsborough, Richard Sherwood.—It is very extraordinary that Mr. Gibbon should state a conversation of a man as evidence, when the man himself was conscious I was innocent, and he knew that he did not possess one atom of testimony against me. I am authorized by Mr. Gossage to say, that the assertion published by Mr. Gibbon, "That the Trustees of the Methodist Church said that I ought not to be voted for," is incorrect—Mr. Gossage says he never said, nor ever heard the trustees say, any such thing; but Mr. Gossage says he has no knowledge himself at all upon the subject, and that from his own opinion of me, he does not believe I would offer an indignity to the Methodist Society. Mr. Gibbon further states that Mr. James Ridgway fixed the charge on me—I appeal to Mr. Ridgway, as a man of honor, to say whether he thinks that any thing which he said ought to have any influence against me. Mr. Ridgway honestly said he had no knowledge of his own to tell.

2d. I was charged with giving it as my opinion "That thirty pounds was not a sufficient sum to entitle a man to vote; and it was my opinion it ought to be a sum of such consequence as to excite industry in the people."—This is all false, and I proved

it false on Tuesday last before two or three hundred persons—I never entertained such an opinion and never expressed such an opinion in my life. It is said that I said this at a meeting of Captain Dudley's company; I have the certificates of the following persons, all intelligent men, who were all by and near me at the time, and paid great attention to what I said, who all deny I said any such thing, viz. Messrs. Tristram Martin, John Stevens, Solomon Barrott, James Parrott, Thomas Dudley, James Wilcox, James Corkral, Robert Ewing, Captain James Dudley, Elijah Spence; and Mr. Price Martindale has also certified that on the Tuesday after the Saturday when Mr. Dudley's company met, he inquired of Mr. William Rose (the candidate) if I had said what is stated in the second charge? Mr. Rose declared he had been at the meeting, but that he did not hear me say any such thing, but came instantly up to me and inquired of me if I had said so; I peremptorily denied it, and explained the whole circumstance to him and to several persons who collected around, to the satisfaction of all.—Now, if I had said what is stated, it is strange that Mr. Rose, who is my opponent, should not hear it. It is likely that the persons who mistook me, thought I said as I am charged, but the mistake arose in this way, what I stated only as facts, and as existing in other states, they understood it as my opinion and with, but there they were wrong, because it was not my own opinion or with that I stated, but I told it merely for the information of the people.—When I gave my own opinion, it was opposed to the old thirty pound Law.

The last charge of my having said "that if I had been Mr. Adams I would have drawn the reins of government tighter than he did," is equally untrue with the rest. No man can bring one atom of testimony to prove it. It is too idle and too foolish a thing for any man in his sober senses to say. Mr. Gibbon says I indirectly confessed this charge, because I said a man who would betray a confidential conversation deserved to be damned (meaning thereby in the opinion of every man of honor) but here Mr. Gibbon, as usual, is wrong again; I only meant this sentence, as a censure on a man who would betray a private conversation—But I always denied the assertion peremptorily. Mr. Gibbon says Mr. Downes says it is so—Then you have my word against Mr. Downes's "weigh them together, mine will be as heavy, found them together, mine will become the mouth as well as his." But says Mr. Gibbon, Mr. Downes has no interest in fixing the charge; that may or may not be, but if he has not he should never have made it; but a man of common sense will say Mr. Downes ought to have as much interest in supporting his veracity, having made the assertion, as I have in denying it. So here I have the advantage again.

Mr. Gibbon may try to make what he can out of this business, but the whole fact is plainly this, Mr. Downes has hastily and inconsiderately done an imprudent thing, and Mr. Gibbon "like a drowning man has caught at a straw."

The Election will now be on in a few days, and it is proper to warn the people against putting any confidence in assertions and Charges which are made against Candidates just before the Elections where there is neither time nor opportunity to answer them. Probably there will be some publications, but they ought only to be regarded as Electioneering Tricks solely intended to deceive.

Your Obedient

And very humble Servant

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Myrtle Grove, Sept. 25, 1803.

FOR THE HERALD.

PATRIOTISM

Is the last refuge of a scoundrel.

THIS is an observation of the celebrated Dr. Johnson. Will it not apply to a certain turbulent character among us? When a man is avaricious and ambitious, but devoid of those qualities, which can make him amiable or respectable among men, if he is at the same time of a restless and envious disposition, we are sure of seeing him

"stretching every nerve" to place himself in the most conspicuous point of view as a patriot, and friend of the people, when he thinks he has the best chance of becoming consequential.—"The doors of honor and confidence" being not yet thrown open "to the profligate and abandoned," we must as a thing of course expect to hear such a man declaring against the measures of government, which he knows will be most likely to inflame and irritate the minds of the giddy and unthinking. This man sets out, knowing he has no character to lose himself, to abuse every body in power or in high estimation in society; or in other words upon the true levelling principle. Degrade virtue, and vice will become respectable! But says this man I am a friend of virtue and "religion," which I will proclaim in the streets and highways! I am a republican patriot, and every body knows patriotism is a virtue! "God bless the man that invented" patriotism, it is like "sleep, it covers a man all over" like a cloak. Says this man, every body knows I have or ought to have an interest in good government! There are some good but disappointed men, who say there are defects in administration, therefore I will join that party! I can talk and declaim, "stretch every nerve," and stick at nothing to be taken notice of by a party! Ah! all my vices will be absorbed in party, and I shall be a great man! Thus the scoundrel patriot reasons himself into a belief, that he possesses some virtues, because his party take notice of him, and encourage him to go on in the grand scheme of lies and misrepresentation! Defeat him to day, disprove all his lies and misrepresentations, and yet he will have the effrontery to cry victory, victory, to-morrow!!! O Tempora! O Mores! Into what a depth of misery would you plunge your country, had you the power!"!!!

MUSH.

The Corporation of Wilmington have forbidden the entrance into that borough of any persons or things from Philadelphia, until they have been fifteen days absent therefrom. Excepting persons travelling through in the public stages, whose time of remaining in the city is limited to half an hour.

[Anti Demo.]

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 15th inst. Mr. Anthony Banning, to Miss Mariba Spencer, eldest daughter of Richard Spencer, Esq. of Kent county.

DIED, at Philadelphia, Commodore John Barry.—His funeral was attended by the Cincinnati, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday.

DIED, on Thursday evening last, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson, the truly amiable consort of Samuel Dickinson, Esq. of Talbot county.

Wanted,

AS an Apprentice to the Dyeing Business, a smart Boy of twelve or fifteen years of age, who has some education, and can be well recommended for his honesty and sobriety. Application may be made to

EDWARD EARLE.

Who has just opened a complete assortment of MEDICINES, which he can recommend for their quality, and will sell wholesale or retail, on the most reduced terms for Cash. In his assortment are included a number of the most celebrated Patent Medicines, such as Church's & Bateman's Cough Drops, Warner's Elixir, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Haarlem & British Oils, Anderson's & Hooper's Pills, James' Powders, Salt of Lemon, (excellent to be kept in families to take out stains of Ink, red Wine, &c.) Kennedy's celebrated Corn Plaster, Steer's Opodeldoc, grain & patent Sago, Essence Soap, most other articles kept in this line of business, to which an addition is daily expected.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Good Liquors, from fourth proof Cogniac to New England Rum—Spices fresh and good—A few boxes Tea China, Window Glazs, Nails, &c. all of which will be sold at the most reduced cash prices.—A few boxes genuine Havana Segars. Boston, 27th Sept. 1803. 89 2

Whereas

SOME person or persons unknown, did on Saturday Evening the 17th inst. set fire to the woods of Nicholas Goldsborough, orphan, and had it not been early discovered and great exertions made by the Overseer and hands to prevent its spreading, much damage would have been done. I do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, gunning, hauling the fire, kindling fires on, or taking wood of any kind from the shores of the said land, as I will prosecute every person so offending.

J. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Guardian of N. Goldsborough's

Talbot county, Sept. 27, 1803. 89 3*

TO THE VOTERS OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

THE Subscriber some time since having declared his intention of becoming a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office of Dorchester county, but from the number of Candidates, and engagements of a private nature, he has been induced to relinquish the intention of being a Candidate at the ensuing election—he therefore takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his friends for their kind wishes in his behalf, and hopes those to whom he had made his intentions known, will excuse his relinquishing his former declarations to that effect.

HENRY SMOOT.

Sept. 21st, 1803. 89 1*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the personal estate of Andrew Foster Leaverton, of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the sixth day of October next, on the last dwelling plantation of said deceased, and continued from day to day until the sales are completed. The terms of sale will be made known on said day, by the subscriber. Also, the personal estate of Bennett Lowe, late of Talbot county, deceased, will be exposed to sale, on Monday the tenth day of October, in like manner, at the place of his last residence, attendance in each case will be given at eleven o'clock on said days, by

JOHN FISHER. Adm'or.

Sept. 25, 1803. 89 2*
N. B. Horses, Cattle and Sheep may be had at private sale before said day, by applying to

100 Sheep for sale,

BY

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Mouth of Wye, Sept. 27, 1803. 89

Tilden's Farm

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 300 acres, pleasantly situated, a mile and an half on the North East Branch of Longford's Bay, of course few rails are necessary for its inclosure, abounding with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, on which is a two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor; a good apple orchard; and a variety of other good fruits—There will be sown in nice order above sixty bushels of red chaff bearded Wheat, and possession given on or before the first day of January next. There is also a good Herring Fishery, which may be purchased with the farm, or it will be reserved.

It is unnecessary to say more, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. To accommodate the purchaser, stock of all kinds and farming utensils may be had with it. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JERE NICOLS.

Kent county,

Sept. 10th, 1803. 88 4*

Just received, and now for sale at this Office, "A Sermon on the Nature and Object of a Gospel Ministry." Preached before the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, on the 2d, day of June, 1803, by JAMES KEMP, D.D. [price, 25 cents.] Extract from the minutes of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the State of Maryland.

"RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY, That the thanks of this Convention be given to the Rev. Dr. KEMP, for his Sermon preached before them this day, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication."

N. B. The Copy Right has been presented by the Author to the Benevolent Society, established in of Baltimore.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, held at Christiana Bridge, on the 26th July, 1803—Ordered,

That a second or further payment of Ten Dollars on each share in this Company be requested of the subscribers to be made on or before the first of December next, to either of the following persons,

Joshua Gilpin	Philadelphia.
Joseph Tatnall	Wilmington.
Kimsey Johns	Newcastle.
George Gale	Cecil county, Md.
Samuel Chew	Chestertown.

Books of subscription for the remaining shares are also in the hands of the above persons, by whom subscriptions will be received.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH TATNALL, President.
Sept. 20, 1803. 88 1 Dec.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland for the condemnation of a stream to establish a Grist Mill—the stream is situated on Secretary's Creek on Great Choptank in the county of Dorchester.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.
September, 14, 1803. 88.

Valuable Farm

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for rent for the ensuing year the farm whereon he at present resides (Head of Wye) there are three fields of about one hundred and eighty thousand corn hills, independent of the lots, some of which are in a high state of cultivation; the improvements in good order, with a well of most excellent water in the yard.

Should I not rent this property by the 1st. October, I shall want an Overseer to reside there. JAMES BORDLEY.
Head of Wye, Sept. 12th 1803, 87

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber of Talbot county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of NICHOLAS MARTIN, the younger, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased, with the last Will and Testament of the said NICHOLAS MARTIN, thereunto annexed.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and three. 85 6w*

EDWARD MARTIN, Adm'r.

Boarding & Lodging.

MRS. PRIMROSE

RESPECTFULLY informs those Parents and Guardians who are disposed to send their Children to the Academy at Easton, that she has taken a house in Dover-street, where she would accommodate on reasonable terms three or four genteel boys by the year.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY. GENTLEMEN,

TO gratify the solicitations of a number of my Fellow-Citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly. I claim no merit from former services; but if from your knowledge of me, you think I can render you any service, I will cheerfully serve you to the best of my abilities.—If any other person offers, who will serve you with more zeal, or is more attached to your interest, I beg you to elect him; for I assure you that I have no views separate from your interests.

DAVID KERR.

Easton, 16th May, 1803.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

FEW TICKETS for the benefit of WASHINGTON ACADEMY, in Somerset county, are now for sale at this Office—Price Five Dollars—Highest Prize in 1st class, 1000 Dollars—In the 2d class, 2000 Dollars.

The Subscriber has just received from the Patent Ware House of Richard Lee, & Co. New York, a fresh supply of Genuine

Patent Medicines,

amongst which are the following, viz.

Dr. Hahn's Anti Biliious Pills.

CELEBRATED for evacuating superfluous bile and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, and are esteemed a valuable preventative for the yellow fever.

Dr. Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary, it never having failed in many thousand cases—not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one bottle, and numbers not half a bottle.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, approaching consumptions.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

Which has performed more cures than all the other medicines ever before made public—in rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable thro'out Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions,) and unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, itches, ringworms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

Dr. Hahn's True & Genuine German Cornplaster.

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific.

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is innocent & mild, as it is certain & efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in a climate unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c.

Various other patent Medicines besides those enumerated.

He has on hand as usual a general supply of genuine drugs, perfumes, spices, dyes, &c. &c. all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices.—Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

JOHN STEVENS, Jun.

Easton, Sept. 6th, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given on the first of October,

A CONVENIENT Two Story House and Lot, situated on West street:—There are two rooms below and three above, a kitchen and cellar under the whole House. A Stable and Smoak House will also be put up. For terms apply to the subscriber.

CHARLES BLAIR.

Easton, Sept. 6, 1803. 86 ff.

An Overseer

Wanted for the ensuing Year.

ON the subscriber's estate at Hunting Creek—A single man will be preferred, who can come well recommended for honesty and industry. STANLEY B. LOOCKERMAN.

Hunting Creek, Sept. 6, 1803. 86

TO BE RENTED,

On a Lease for three years from the first day of next January.

A PLANTATION

BELONGING to Mrs. ENNALLS, situated in Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, containing about a hundred thousand corn hills in each shift. Two Overseers will be wanted on her estate for the ensuing year. Applications may be made in my absence to Mr. John Vickers, at Shoal Creek. CH. GOLDSBOROUGH.

August 30, 1803. 85 8w

By Virtue of the last will and testament of ANDREW SKINNER ENNALLS, late of the city of Baltimore, will be sold, all that tract or parcel of LAND, lying in Dorchester county, within four miles of Cambridge, and now in the occupation of Samuel Cook, containing 834 acres, or thereabouts.

THE above Land will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, bearing interest from the date, together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers—if not sold at private, it will be offered at public sale, on Monday the 24th day of October next, at Cambridge. Any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Joseph Martin, of Talbot county, or to Thomas Coulson, of Dorchester county, who will shew the lands, plat, and title deeds.

LEAH HICKS ENNALLS, Ex'rx.
JOSEPH MARTIN, & } Trust-
THOMAS COULSON, } tees.
August 23, 1803. 84 ff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts, which from a variety of misfortunes, I am unable to pay.

DANIEL KNOCK.

Kent county, Aug 23, 1803. 84 6w*

Notice.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JESSE HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 26th day of July, Anno Domini 1803.

JOHN WILKINS, Adm'r.

with a copy of the will annexed.

Having received Information

FROM several of my friends on the Eastern Shore, of a report circulating there, that it was my intention to decline the COMMISSION BUSINESS, I beg leave to assure my friends, and the public generally, that no intimation of the kind has at any time fallen from me, and that all those who may be pleased to entrust their property to my care, may rely on every exertion being made for their interest, by their most obedient servant,

RICHARD NICOLS.

Baltimore, July 7, 1803. 81 ff.

JAMES TROT, Clock and Watch Maker.

EASTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock and materials of Mr. Benjamin Wilcott, intends carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, and from his knowledge in the line of his profession, and a determination to pay the strictest attention to such orders as he may be favoured with hopes to render general satisfaction.

CLOCKS MADE & REPAIRED

By the Year.

The subscriber takes the liberty of recommending to the attention of the public, and his friends in particular, Mr. James Troth who will continue the Watch and Clock Making Business in the shop that he occupied. BENJAMIN WILLMOTT

Easton, Oct. 2, 1802. 12 w. 49.

Dry Goods.

Just arrived and now for sale opposite the New Market House, Easton, the following Articles, viz.

A NUMBER of pieces of dark Chintzes, do. Muslins of various qualities—a few pieces of Nankeen and Linen, do. India Handkerchiefs, do. black Morocco and Kid Shoes, together with many other articles of Merchandise too tedious to mention—All which the subscriber will sell on the most reduced terms.

THOMAS FIELD.

September 6, 1803. 86

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN JONES, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers—And all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to make them known, to

ANN JONES, Adm'r.

JOHN JONES, Adm'r.

of John Jones.

Talbot county, }
30th Aug. 1803. } 85 ff.

THE Citizens of Talbot will be pleased to accept of my most respectful Acknowledgments for their former support and suffrages in my Favor, and for their polite and civil deportment to me ever since I have been in office.

I beg leave to make known to all the Citizens of Talbot that I am a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the ensuing Election, and hereby respectfully solicit the Honor of their Suffrages and Support.—I have endeavoured to conduct myself in such a manner as to be as little oppressive to the Poor as possible, and as indulgent to the People at large as the nature of my Office and Duty would allow me to be: If, Gentlemen, you should think me worthy of a further continuance of your Favors, you will no doubt act as free and independent Men, and will confer on me the Honor of being again your Sheriff.

I am, Gentlemen,
your most obedient servant,
HUGH SHERWOOD,
of Huntington.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers have just received COLOGNE MILL STONES, from three feet 6, to 4 feet 8 inches; French and Nova-Scotia Plaster, which may be had of their ground, or in the lump. They have also on hand best Lancaster county clover seed; brown sugars of the first quality by the barrel or Hhd. Bar Iron, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c. &c.

JE. HOLLINGSWORTH & SON.

Baltimore, County wharf.

October 7, 1802.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

I WILL SELL ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

SITUATED on the head of Mani Creek, about four miles from Prince's Anne in Somerset County. There is on said Lands a large brick dwelling-house, two stories high, with an entry and three good rooms on a floor; the out houses are all good; The place has been some years rented, and of course out of repair as to the inclosures. It is among the handsomest situations in that county, and it cannot be exceeded by any lands on the Eastern Shore for the finest timber. If the lands are not sold by the 2d Monday of January next, they will be laid off in lots of about five hundred acres each, to suit purchasers, and offered at public sale.

I have also for sale a Farm on Wicomico River, of about seven hundred acres of land, with a grist mill, situated by the upper ferry. To prevent any unnecessary application for that, I will not take less than twenty dollars per acre. A part of the purchase money will be required on the sale, that will be small, a long credit will be given for the balance, on giving bond and good security.

HENRY WAGGAMAN.

Dorchester County, Nov. 16, 1802.

N. B. Mr. Elias Bailey, who lives near the lands on Mani River, will shew the same to any person desirous of seeing them.

H. W.

BLANK BONDS

For Sale at this Office.